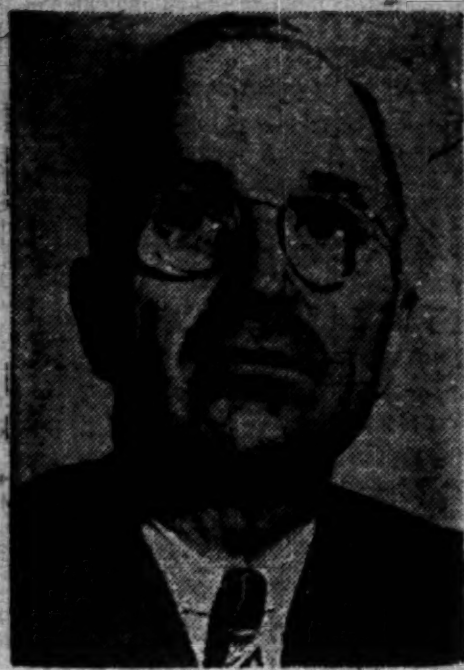
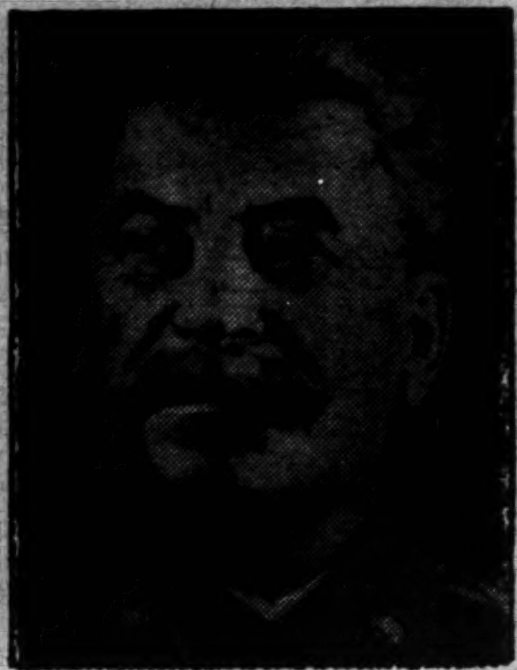


Urge Truman Meet with Stalin



TRUMAN



STALIN

Urging a "face-to-face" meeting with Premier Stalin, the American Peace Crusade yesterday proposed to President Truman that he take hold of the new possibilities for peace afforded by the recent exchange of notes between the United States and the USSR.

Thomas Richardson and Reverend Willard Uphaus, APC co-directors, made the proposal in a letter to Truman.

The letter declared that such a meeting would of itself contribute immeasurably to a lessening of world tensions.

The letter proposed four steps which could guarantee progress towards peace; a face to face meeting with Premier Stalin; an immediate cease fire in Korea; repudiation of irresponsible threats by government spokesmen to use atomic weapons in Korea; elimination of notes of belligerency, force, and hostility towards those with whom we seek to agree to live in peace.

British Seal Off Suez, Occupy Customs Offices

CARLO, Oct. 21.—British infantry supported by armored units sealed off the Suez canal zone today and occupied the Egyptian custom offices in the port of Suez.

The British forces dug in astride the route from the Siani Peninsula across the canal zone towards Cairo and were stationed across all roads from Cairo leading into the zone. They halted all traffic and subjected Egyptians to a thorough search.

Britain's swift action came a few hours after Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in a radio address that Britain is "standing firm" in Egypt.

WHAT ARE OUR TERMS?

An Editorial

WHEN IS ALL THIS killing in Korea going to end?

The answer is up to us, the plain folk of America, it seems.

As far back as June of this year, the Koreans and Chinese quickly agreed to the Soviet proposal for a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel. Secretary of State Acheson had said publicly and officially that the 38th Parallel would be all right with Washington too. It looked as if our boys would come home.

But they are still dying at a terrible rate.

Ridgway's bombers have repeatedly machine-gunned the neutral zone—he has admitted it. The queer thing is that these strafings always take place just when an agreement seems unavoidable.

OUR ENVOY TO MOSCOW, Admiral Kirk, tells us that we have to be "cold-blooded" in dealing with the Russians; we have to get so strong that we can ram our conditions down their throats. This is what Truman calls "negotiating from positions of strength." This policy is ludicrous and tragic at the same time. It has failed in practice and can only lead to war and national disaster.

THE DOOR IS WIDE OPEN to peace talks in Korea.

The door is wide open to peace talks between us and Moscow. All we have to do is to enter the negotiations room and talk terms.

Exactly on what terms will we call off the killing in Korea? No one knows now.

Exactly on what terms will we renew the basic principle of UN unanimity among the Big Five Powers? Must Russia accept the re-armed Nazis, Franco, and Emperor Hirohito as our price?

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky has again offered to sit down with Truman to work out a peace settlement. Why does Washington refuse? Why do we spurn cease-fire in Korea?

There isn't an American organization or individual who shouldn't inform President Truman to sit down at the table, to end the killing in Korea.

Form Labor Group for Mulzac

Queens unionists in longshore, auto, metal, electrical and other industries have swung into the campaign to elect Captain Hugh N. Mulzac to the borough presidency.

A reception Friday night, at the headquarters of Local 1227 United Electrical Workers, set up a Non-Partisan Labor Committee for the American Labor Party candidate, and mapped a program of energetic support for him.

The program included rallying of Queens labor for the large Jamaica Arena rally next Thursday evening.

Captain Mulzac, first Negro to

command a ship in the U. S. merchant marine, is himself a unionist of many years standing in the maritime industry and worked actively on behalf of unionization during his 20 years at sea.

He assisted the United Electrical Workers during a recent lock-out of 600 of its members in the Waldes Kohinoor factory in Long Island City.

ALP clubs furnished food, funds, dental and medical care to the locked out workers, who finally won their battle with the employers.

Commenting on Captain Mul-

zac's background and role, James L. Garry, UE business manager of Local 1227 who presided at the reception, noted that Queens labor has long had its strikes broken through "untrammeled police violence," and it would be a new experience to have a labor man at Borough Hall.

In his brief address to the gathering, Captain Mulzac noted the huge amounts of labor's toil that now went into making of destructive products for war.

"If we could take a small percentage of taxes, now being collected for war, and use it for schools and hospitals and sub-

ways," he said, "we would be doing great honor to our country."

He charged the war drive is the foundation of the difficulties now besetting the American worker, and maintained no candidate of the two major parties or the Liberal party could honestly come out against war, or the higher taxes and prices, or the wage freeze, because their parties are behind the war program.

Henry Foner of the Fur Workers Joint Board, was named chairman of the Non-Partisan Labor Committee, and Garry was elected treasurer.

Truce 'Possible' Says Korea Radio

A truce in the Korean war is "possible," said a radio news broadcast yesterday from North Korean capital.

The broadcast quoted an editorial in the "People's Daily," newspaper of the People's Republic of Korea. It said Gen.

Matthew B. Ridgway should stop his "delaying tactics" so that an "agreement on a fair and reasonable basis" could be reached promptly.

The way was cleared for resumption of Korean truce talks when liaison teams from both

sides agreed Sunday on ground rules for new negotiations in a muddy bean patch at Panmun-jom.

It was predicted that a full dress conference would reopen Tuesday or Wednesday at the village in no-man's land.

Daily Worker

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New York, Monday, October 22, 1951



★★

Dockers Mobilize This Morning to Shut Down Entire N.Y. Port

By GEORGE MORRIS

New York longshoremen, having voted to declare a general strike in the entire New York area, including the Jersey side, will turn out en masse this morning to shut down every one of the port's 600 piers. Brooklyn's strikers will meet at Army Base, the 58th St. pier early this morning, and branch out from there to picket.

In Manhattan, the follow up of the decision came yesterday, morning, when several hundred longshoremen mass at Pier 90, where the Queen Mary docked. They received promise from Patrick Connolly, head of Local 824, working that area, that he would pull his men off later in the day.

The week-long rank and file strike, now under the direction of a committee of 30, was unanimously declared a general walk-out at a meeting Saturday of some 3,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association in Manhattan Center, sponsored by the six locals that spearheaded the movement.

BALK RETURN MOVE

The mass meeting, demanding renewed negotiations for the original demands—25 cents an hour, 10 cents more an hour into the welfare fund, and a day's guarantee wage when called to work—gave its most thunderous voice vote against a motion to "return to work for our country."

Speaking against the motion, a youthful member of Local 791 and a veteran, said he came back from World War II service to find "lousy conditions" and was sure that the boys on Korea don't want to come back to the same conditions. "We are fighting for them, too," he added. His speech was seconded in a similar vein by a Brooklyn vet.

After that, the motion to return was defeated by a unanimous vote, (Continued on Page 6)

NEWARK READERS MAP FUND AND PRESS DRIVE

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Newark readers of the Daily Worker and The Worker, meeting last Thursday for the second time since they organized to back their papers' right to publish, raised \$35 and pledged increased effort to increase the readership of both papers.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Newark Freedom of the Press Committee, was attended by workers, housewives and owners of small businesses. One housewife related the experience of having visited old friends, discussing the Daily Worker with them, and obtaining a \$5 contribution. The owner of a small business announced that her store carried the Daily Worker and asked that readers request other store-

keepers to do likewise.

R. Ruben, the chairman, said he had gotten a storekeeper near his home, to take five papers daily and that a check revealed that all of them are being sold.

Some of the plans outlined included readers' get-togethers in homes, visiting three or four friends and contacts between committee meetings for subscriptions, and increasing the bundle orders to be delivered on the weekend.

A speaker pointed out that one of the means which the warmakers intended to use to silence the workers' press was financial strangulation.

Main speaker at the meeting was Abner W. Berry, editorial board member of the Daily Worker.

Truman's Own Pastor Assails Naming of Envoy to Vatican

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Truman's Baptist pastor, speaking from his pulpit, today called on all like-minded citizens to use every "honorable means" to defeat the President's nomination

of Gen. Mark W. Clark as the first U. S. ambassador to the Vatican. The Rev. Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden said he felt the nomination was "in direct opposition to one of the most cherished American principles: the separation of church and state."

Truman, who attends the church frequently, was not present at today's services.

The nomination was assailed by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, president of the National Council of Churches; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of New York and American president of the World Council of Churches; Dr. J. M. Dawson, executive secretary of the Baptist Public Affairs Committee; Glenn L. Archer, executive secretary of Protestants and Other American United for Separation of Church and State, and Dr. J. W. Behnken, president of the Missouri Synod, governor.

(Continued on Page 3)

Urges Wires as Attorney Files for Ingram Pardon



MRS. INGRAM

The announcement that an application to the Georgia Pardon Board for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram will be made by her attorney this week has brought a call from the Civil Rights Congress for "a flood of letters and telegrams by Negro and white Americans, irrespective of political differences, urging immediate freedom for this heroic Negro mother and her two sons."

According to news reports, the application will be accompanied by lists of thousands of petitioners including Negro and white Georgians from every section of that state. Thousands of petitions, letters and telegrams from all over the United States and from many countries abroad are known to be already on file with the Pardon Board.

In its call, the CRC said, "The fight for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram and her two sons cuts across political and all other lines. We are certain that millions of Americans—Negro and white—in the trade unions, the churches, women's organizations and all people's groups will immediately flood the Pardon Board's offices in Atlanta with appeals for the Ingrams' freedom."

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, were sentenced to death in the electric chair four years ago following their self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked the mother. National and world-wide protest forced the State of Georgia to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Mexico Ex-President Backs Iran

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (Tele-ress). — Ex-President Lazaro Cardenas has expressed full support for Iran's action in nationalizing its oil industry and has declared that "all countries that love justice and their own sovereignty" should halt Britain's attempts at armed intervention.

Cardenas' statements were made in an exclusive interview carried in the October issue of Paz. His views carry special weight because it was he who, in response to a popular movement, nationalized the Mexican oil industry in 1928 despite the threats of the United States and British trusts that previously owned it.

General Cardenas was interviewed by Luis Enrique Delano, Chilean writer and ex-diplomat, who is secretary of the editorial committee of Paz, a journal published here on behalf of the Latin American peace movement. The interview took place in the town of Uruapan in Cardenas' native state of Michoacan, where for over three years he has been directing a vast public works project, including the reclamation of desert land, construction of hydro-electric plants, roads, schools, hospitals, libraries, etc.

"The position of the Iranian people in carrying through the nationalization of oil is justified and proper," Cardenas said. "There is no doubt they have the same right to it as Mexico had in 1938."

Asked about Britain's hostile attitude, he replied: "England's hos-

tile attitude toward Iran and the threat of armed intervention should be prevented by all countries that love justice and their own sovereignty. England is placing herself outside the democratic cause by threatening a people who are recovering their rights to their own subsoil."

Cardenas, who is a vice-president of the World Peace Council, also stated: "The Iranian people are defending their sovereignty with the moral and legal force available to them, and there is no doubt they will persist in this vigorous attitude."

Paz simultaneously published a letter which Cardenas sent on June 22 to Premier Mossadegh. Its text reads in part:

"The radio has transmitted to Mexico and the entire world your government's decision decreeing the expropriation of the oil industry in order to place it in the hands of a national body. This act, revealing the patriotism of your people, grows in stature in view of threats of the imperialist interests which do not want to yield despite justice that is on the side of the countries that claim the benefit of their own natural resources."

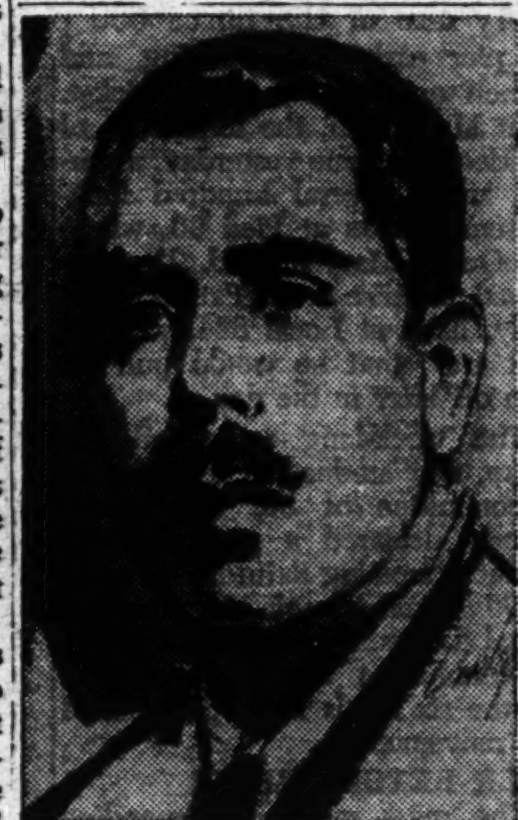
"Nevertheless, justice marches on, and today it is Iran's turn to recover its petroleum wealth that will permit it to develop its economy. In 1938 Mexico reclaimed the oil industry that the British and North American companies were exploiting, and since then national elements have successfully directed it."

"A large group of Mexicans

Seasonal Job Pickup Below Normal, Says BLS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The usual pickup in non-farm employment expected between August and September did not occur this year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics admitted today.

Employment in non-farm establishments between mid-August and mid-September rose only 180,000, compared to an average August-September gain of nearly a half million during the past five years.



CARDENAS

takes the liberty of making known through you to the people of Iran their admiration and congratulations."

McAvoy Kept Corrupt Gang Out of City Welfare Dept.

By HARRY RAYMOND

Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for President of the City Council, has had considerable experience fighting corruption in city government. Corrupt politicians kept their hands off the New York City Department of Welfare during the entire period he served there as Deputy Commissioner. The old Tammany crowd began moving in the day McAvoy was forced out of his post by a red-baiting campaign inspired by the Hearst press.

The old boodle gang is back again. The city and all its departments have been disgraced by corrupt men of both major political parties. And McAvoy is one man they all fear today.

"A Frank Costello and a Longie Zwillman are the natural products of national, state and city governments which are lining the pockets of their henchmen behind the mask of war hysteria and dollar patriotism," McAvoy declared explaining the issues of the current municipal campaign.

Honesty in city government can be restored, he said. But he warned:

"Honesty and efficiency in our city government depends upon stopping the drive toward war and thus eliminating the most important source of corruption—fat war contracts and fat war profits."

"Any candidate for political office who claims that he can clean out the grafters and racketeers and restore good government in the City of New York without fighting to stop the drive to war and war profiteering is perpetuating a cheap fraud on the people who

deeply and earnestly want genuine good city government."

McAvoy believes the people of New York City will rally behind the American Labor Party program once it is presented to them and they understand it.

"It's a brief four-point program," he said. He outlined it as follows:

- An end to the Korean war; United States initiative for good faith negotiations among the five great powers for peaceful settlement of outstanding differences.

- Return to peacetime economy; deep cut in armament spending; genuine price and profits controls; an end to the wage freeze and the attacks on unemployment insurance as exemplified by the Hughes-Brees Bill; adequate welfare budget; opposition to the proposed 15-cent subway fare, sales tax increases and increased rents.

- An end of discrimination against Negro and Puerto Rican people with full legislative guarantees of civil rights and representation of Negro and Puerto Rican people in all levels of government.

- An end to McCarthyism, McCarranism and Taft-Hartleyism; repeal of the Smith Act and return to the Bill of Rights; full collective bargaining rights for teachers, policemen, sanitation men and all over city employees.

"We believe the ALP should poll a big vote this year on Row D," McAvoy said. "But votes are not the only objective. Our aim is to build an organization of the people that will function the year around in defense of the people's needs."

Rap Police Coercion to Compel Attendance at CD Meetings

Police coercion of citizens and tenants to attend so-called civil defense meetings are illegal, a high Civil Defense Agency official tacitly admitted yesterday. The State Defense Act gives police authority to demand such attendance only of local air raid wardens, civil defense aides and others already signed up with the agency, he said.

Robert Mulrean, public relations chief of the Civil Defense Agency, Mulrean was queried about police memorandum to tenants which said: "You are directed to attend a meeting of the tenants in this building in the lobby at—P.M. on —Subject of vital importance

to be discussed concerning your welfare."

"Do local officers have the right to 'direct' anybody to attend meetings?" he was asked.

"No, they can only 'request' people to come to defense meetings," he replied.

"What about the implications behind the word 'direct'?"

"Under the State Defense Act civil defense wardens can be directed to act. But the word 'request' would be a better term for people in general."

"Would you say that the use of the phrase 'you are directed' when applied to tenants is a psychological pressure by the police?"

"Yes, I would think so. It was meant to get people off their—and end this apathy about civilian defense," Mulrean declared.

This action on the part of the police came to light when residents of many buildings in Brooklyn were called to the building lobbies for meetings at which they were told that atom war is just around the corner.

In downtown Brooklyn, for example, printed slips of paper were shoved under doors telling tenants "You are directed to attend a meeting of the tenants of this building in the lobby." The slip was signed, in this case, by Sgt. Alfred G. Joseph, Precinct Air Warden Service Coordinating Officer who makes his office at the local police station.

The meetings were conducted in a blunt and cursory style by a police officer who told the tenants, in effect, "Don't kid yourself. The Russians are going to drop the atom bomb on New York soon, and you might as well get ready for it."

The meeting did not last longer than five or ten minutes, according to reports, and were apparently arranged on a tight schedule of 15-minute intervals to cover as many buildings as possible during the evening.

THIS STATE FARM MAKES 6 MILLION QUARTS OF WINE A YEAR

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

As you drive northeast from Tbilisi toward the Great Caucasus mountain range you pass fields and fields of Georgian grape. Then in the Alizoni valley you come to Tsinandali where some of the finest wine in the world comes from. In Russia and the Ukraine I had visited collective farms (Kolkhoz); now I wanted to see a State Farm or Sovkhoz.

"You couldn't have come to a better place to find out about a State Farm," the big 55-year-old director of the Tsinandali Farm, Yona Charkviani said to me. My tour of this Sovkhoz started early in the morning with the museum dedicated to the life of the 19th century romantic poet Chavchavadze, who had lived in Tsinandali. It ended with a dinner at the director's house where the food and the wine was even more fabulous than in all the wonderful stories I had heard about Georgian hospitality.

A state farm is a factory in the fields, and in this case includes not only vineyards but also a huge winery and tremendous wine cell-

Giant Soviet Enterprise Operates As a Factory in the Fields

lars that produce 6,000,000 quarts annually. Although the Collective farm is the main form of socialist economy in agriculture, the State Farms perform an important function in specialized types of agriculture, or as experimental centers and aids to the general development of Soviet agriculture.

Tsinandali has doubled its acreage under grape in the last four years and now has 1,000 acres of vineyards. It has 19 tractors and 25 trucks, a machine shop as well as the big winery. There are also large herds of cattle, swine and poultry.

PAID IN WAGES

The workers in the fields as well as the winery are all paid in wages and belong to the agricultural workers trade unions. The average wage here is about 800 rubles (\$250) a month and wages range from 600 to 1,500 rubles a month for an eight hour work day. Collective bargaining is carried on as in an ordinary factory.

During the busy season additional workers are hired and paid at the regular trade union rates. Those seasonal workers come from surrounding collective farms who are able to supplement their income in this way.

Beside their wages, the Tsinandali workers own their private plots of half an acre to an acre each and they own their own cattle, pigs and poultry.

You can find practically all the conveniences and amenities right on this State Farm that you have in some of the biggest factories of the city. I visited the hospital for example, staffed by four doctors and ten nurses. It has modern equipment for surgery, excellent facilities for child birth and maintains the strict cleanliness you find in city hospitals.

WORKERS' HOMES

The workers live mainly in three-room of two-family homes, built of brick and stone with red-tiled roofs. They pay about 3 to

5 percent of their wages for rent. You could see the high standard of living reflected in the excellent lay-out of the homes, their furnishings and the food stores I was able to observe. Thirty of the farm workers here own their own Pobeda or Molkvich cars and there are motorcycles all over the place.

After seeing the row on row of 5,000 quart barrels down in the cool wine cellars I found out that they make their own barrels and turn out 30 a day.

Back in the administrative office, seated in arm chairs shaped like wine barrels we began the ritual of tasting Tsinandali wines. I sampled the No. 1 white, the No. 2 and No. 4 red wines, first before they were aged and then when they had been aged three years. All dry wines they taste as good as any French wine I've ever had.

Once Tsinandali was a 175-acre estate of a landlord. Today it's a State farm which makes the finest wines in the world available to the workers and peasants of Georgia and the whole of the Soviet Union.

NO DOG TAGS, BAN A-BOMB, TACOMA MOTHERS URGE

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 21.—Not "dog tags" but outlawing A-weapons is the way to save the lives of America's children, Tacoma's mothers are telling President Truman.

A petition to that effect was the spontaneous response of a group of parents calling themselves "Cold War Mothers" after school authorities sent home with the children mimeographed forms requesting full information needed for the metal tags, plus 25 cents a child to cover costs.

These so-called "preparations" for atomic attack were denounced by the mothers, in a petition which is spreading throughout the community.

"Every day the papers are full of talk of using atomic weapons in Korea," the petition reminds the President.

"Here in Tacoma we mothers are receiving forms to fill out with

the necessary information for dog tags being issued to our children. We ask you, Mr. President: Will these dog tags save their lives? No! They will only make it easier for us to identify their lifeless, mutilated bodies. We don't want our children to die!

"If our leaders would get together with the other countries to ban the use of atomic weapons instead of contemplating the use of them in Korea and elsewhere, our children would not need dog tags.

"As long as the war in Korea drags on and political and military leaders consider using atomic weapons and other 'fantastic' weapons, the danger of total war increases."

Reminding Truman of his "great responsibility" to bring about a cease-fire in Korea and outlaw atomic weapons, the petition concludes: "The only real security for our children is peace."

Plan Westinghouse Strike Vote

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) announced yesterday that some 30,000 employees in 11 plants of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. will take a strike vote to be concluded by Nov. 10.

The announcement came following a meeting of the National Westinghouse Conference Board of UE Local Unions which sharply and unanimously condemned the company for refusing "to give any consideration to wage demands and the necessary contract improvements and clarifications proposed by Westinghouse employees."

On Oct. 14 the General Electric Conference Board of UE Locals, representing an additional 50,000 UE workers in 46 plants throughout the nation, voted unanimously to make plans for a strike vote also to be concluded the early part of November.

Demands include:

"1. A general, across-the-board, cents-per-hour wage increase for all Westinghouse workers of 15 cents an hour.

"2. An additional increase of five (5) cents an hour for . . . day workers, who are pressed the hardest by rising living costs, and who are forced by the company to speed up and take on more jobs

without compensating increase in pay, or proper payment for their skills.

"3. Removal of rate discrimination against women employees. The hiring-in rate and lowest job rate for women to be no less than the common labor rate.

"4. Clarification of present contract provisions covering seniority, time values, and grievance procedure and other contract improvements.

GE workers have rejected an offer by the General Electric Co. of a 2½ percent wage increase as "trifling," demanding a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase with an additional five cents an hour for GE's 72,000 day workers, as well as other benefits.

UE meets with General Electric Co. on Wednesday. No date has been set for further meeting between the union and Westinghouse.

Pastor

(Continued from Page 1)
ing body of 1,800,000 Lutherans in the U. S.

Truman sent Clark's nomination to the Senate shortly before Congress recessed. White House officials said it would not be decided until later this week whether Clark will get a recess appointment.

LEADING SOVIET PAPER RENEWS PLEA FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—An authoritative statement of the Soviet view on the peaceful coexistence of the capitalist and Socialist systems has appeared in Pravda in an article by V. Nikolayev, which declares:

"The starting point of the foreign policy of the USSR is the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems. The assumption of the coexistence of two opposite systems, Comrade Stalin points out, forms the basis of our relations with the capitalist world."

The author notes that with the rise of People's China and the Peoples Democracies, a new, socialist type of international relations has developed. This is based on "proletarian internationalism, equal rights and fraternal mutual aid."

Stressing the enormous strengthening of the role of the Soviet Union in international affairs, the author quotes Stalin on the essence of that role:

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue without vacillation to carry out its policy of preventing war and preserving

peace."

The Pravda article makes the flat assertion: "The Soviet Union has no intention of attacking any other country."

Since the western powers so far have shown no inclination of co-operating in a world policy based on peaceful coexistence, and have instead chosen an armament race, the article quotes Stalin's recent declaration:

"Of course the aggressors want the Soviet Union to be unarmed in the event of their attack upon it. But the Soviet Union is of a different opinion, it thinks that one must meet the aggressor fully armed."

In this regard, comment on the Stalin statement, which has appeared all over the world, has been reprinted extensively in the Soviet press.

One thing is indicated, that a fundamental point of Soviet policy has penetrated the iron curtain of the big business press: that the Soviet Union favors a plan to ban atomic bombs under a strict, fool-

proof international system of control and inspection.

People can now see that the Baruch plan is not based on banning the bomb and on inspection to enforce such a ban. On the contrary, the Baruch plan would create an international agency for taking over and managing atomic resources and production facilities in all countries, and this body would be run by the same sort of "majority" which has converted the United Nations into a war-making body.

The Soviet plan, on the other hand, provides for simultaneous ban and institution of a control and inspection system.

Foreign Minister Vishinsky has already pointed out that under the Soviet plan international inspectors would be free to come to the Soviet Union and see, feel touch and smell anything connected with atomic energy production. Vishinsky has also noted that in the day-to-day operations of this inspection system no veto would be applicable.

The article in Pravda reaffirms Soviet support for the UN as originally formed in San Francisco in 1945. The article says the Soviet Government stands for the complete observance of the Charter of the UN.

Prove Lies Used To Frame C.P. '11'

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Testimony which a government witness gave at Foley Square in the summer of 1949 and which helped frame the 11 Communist leaders was revealed as false last week when this same witness testified before the Subversive Activities

World's Biggest Local Says: 'Repeal Police-State Smith Act'

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—The world's biggest trade union local sees the police-state Smith Act for what it is—a deadly peril to the labor movement. It was under this act that eleven leaders of the Communist Party were railroaded to long prison terms and three score other Communist and working-class leaders are now in jail or free on exorbitant bail awaiting trial.

The big union—the 45,000 member Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers—speaking through its executive board, called for the repeal of the Smith Act and for a Supreme Court rehearing on the law.

"As free trade unionists we will fight to uphold the Bill of Rights and the American Constitution and will also fight to defend all victims of the Smith Act," the Executive Board said.

The resolution said: "Whereas; Thousands of individuals and trade unions, the public, organizations and newspapers of different opinions have voiced their opposition against the Smith Act, and

"Whereas, Such attempts to outlaw and drive underground the Communist Party has caused great alarm to be expressed by . . . labor leaders, individuals, organizations and newspapers . . .

"Whereas, Prior to the passage of the Smith Act, Philip Murray called an emergency conference to rally the CIO against this act and both the CIO and AFL opposed the measure, and,

"Whereas, Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court said in the split decision in the Smith Act hearing: 'The crime then depends not on what is taught, but on the in-

tent with which it is said. Once we start down that road, we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen.' We then start probing men's minds for motive and purpose . . . they become entangled in the law not for what they did, but for what they thought

"Whereas, This decision would mean that Americans can be found guilty, not by their words or action, but by a judge who can interpret what is in their mind and what their future intention is, and

"Whereas, This would mean that any struggle in the labor movement against runaway shops, layoffs, discrimination could be judged as having the future 'intention' of overthrowing the government and therefore subject to the Smith Act and jail."

The resolution was presented to the Executive Board by the Motor Building workers.

The union has a workers defense committee set up to give legal aid and any other aid to victims in the Ford plant of the McCarran Act, Smith Act or Un-American Committees.

WALL STREET INTERVENES IN THE BRITISH ELECTION

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

AMERICAN big business is now interfering in the British elections and doing whatever it dares to bring about the election of the warmonger Churchill. American imperialism, as the boss of the capitalist world, arrogantly intervenes as a matter of course in the national elections of all the countries under its influence.

Britain is no exception. Where ever such elections take place nowadays there will be found involved an "American stake," "American parties," and "American candidates." This American intervention takes the form of dangling financial lures, exerting political pressures, and sometimes of direct military dictation.

The recent elections in France, Italy, West Germany, Greece, and elsewhere prove the point. In such interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the Wall St. would-be world dominators have had many years of previous experience in their making and unmaking of governments in Latin America, to suit their imperialist interests.

It is on this general spirit that Great Britain is now being operated upon. American capitalist political leaders, through the radio, press, and otherwise, are boldly proclaiming that the United States has a "stake" in the British elections. This American "stake," is, of course, the fate of Wall Street's drive for world domination. Although Great Britain has been gravely weakened by the rapid decay of its empire, nevertheless its support is of decisive importance to the Wall Street war campaign. At all costs therefore there must be a pro-American British government.

AMERICAN big business is, however, handicapped in cam-

Control Board. The witness, FBI informer Herbert Philbrick, testified at Foley Square that Martha Fletcher, whom he identified as a "Communist leader" of a Party club in Massachusetts, advocated a program of "civil disobedience" against the draft and declared "we must arm the workers now."

In the course of grueling cross-examination by Vito Marcantonio, attorney for the Communist Party, Philbrick admitted that if Martha Fletcher made these remarks at all, she made them in the course of criticizing the Communist Party program as "namby pamby" and not sufficiently militant.

John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party, moved to strike Philbrick's testimony from the record.

"It is clear that the statement of Martha Fletcher—if she made it—was not only not an authorized statement, binding upon the Communist Party, but on the contrary, it was a statement with reference to a policy which was rejected by the Party and was contrary to the position of the Communist Party," said Abt.

Chairman Charles LaFollette announced that the presiding panel refused to strike Philbrick's testimony.

Philbrick testified that early in (Continued on Page 6)



FOSTER

paigining for its man and party in the British elections. Anti-American spirit is already very powerful among the masses in Britain, and any incautious show of American intervention, as was the case recently in France and Italy, could swiftly increase dangerously this hostile mass sentiment. So care has to be exercised in cultivating Wall Street's cause in British elections.

The position of American monopoly capital toward the British elections is being made quite clear, however, by its innumerable spokesmen in the (Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

HEADLINE

By ALAN MAX

We expect to see a headline any day: "Egyptians Invade Egypt."

Milton Howard's Father Dies

The editors and staff of the Daily Worker and The Worker extend sincerest condolences to Milton Howard and his family on the death of his father.

Negro Press Roundup

AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Lester Granger joins with other alarmed Negro misleaders in attacking the scheduled founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council. Granger's great fright at the fighting Negro working-class leadership emerging on the national scene leads him to smear the conferences as "a masquerade party . . . for the benefit of the Communist Party and Soviet Russia."

Granger calls for the Negro to "put the finger on Communist movements . . ." and reveals his contempt for the Negro people when he writes they "are largely a group that is politically innocent . . . they need help from their own racial press in order to avoid involvement. . . ."

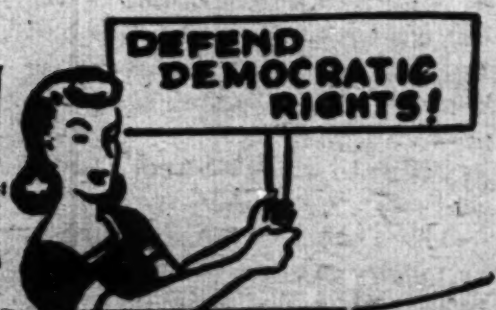
THE CHICAGO DEFENDER charges "Klan influence can be seen in the sudden unfurling of confederate flags all over the country and in the rise of new organizations which glorify the confederacy. The Defender demands 'these traitors should be investigated and curbed now before it is too late. Congress and the administration must act.'"

THE AFRO-AMERICAN hails the anti-imperialist movements of the Near and Far East. "In no modern day have we seen such world-wide revolt in progress," declares the Afro. China, India and Indonesia have achieved their independence. Indo-China, Burma and Malaya are in ferment. Now it is Egypt and Iran. . . . Later it will be Central and West Africa. "The time may not be as far away as some think when in South Africa, the natives will achieve sufficient power to tell their white oppressors to 'get out of our country and go home. We're taking over.'"

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE plays the atomic bomb game with open editorial expediency when it says "even though the cost of production in the atomic field runs into astronomical figures, there cannot be any lag in our efforts to attain the maximum in quantity and effectiveness in the development of this most destructive energy available to mankind."

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER complains that the atomic Energy Commission "is doing simply nothing but the outrageous discrimination against colored applicants and workers on the Savannah River Atomic Energy Development."

President Truman's directive against color bias in such employment has been ignored, and he has not insisted that the . . . Commission enforce it."



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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Truman's 'Free World'—Middle East Prototype

FROM DHAHRAN in Saudi Arabi comes a letter asking this newspaper to help expose what is being done to a trade union and its members in one sector of the globe which President Truman is always assuring us is free and must be defended against "Communist tyranny."

The contents of this letter are especially pertinent today, since at any moment Secretary Acheson is expected to announce discovery of a "red plot" in the Sultan's palace in Egypt. Such an announcement will of course dovetail with earlier Washington drivel about the "sinister Communist conspiracy" against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. And undoubtedly, down at 505 Park Ave., New York City, they will say that the contents of this letter and its publication by this paper proves to the hilt that the Kremlin is momentarily preparing to take over Arabia.

The people at the Park Avenue address are the directors and top brass of ARAMCO, which, spelled out, says "Arabian American Oil Co.," but, for the sake of keeping to the point, means Rockefeller. Obviously, they have as clear-cut and direct a dollars-and-cents interest in hoisting the red herring over Arabia as Harry Truman's banker and political pals had in the entire "Communist containment" program with its bonanza of profits and graft.

Be that as it may, Rockefeller's hirelings are not too displeased by the consequences to date of

what they pretend to be fresh evidence of a Kremlin plot against the "free world." This could be said of the billionaire's flunkies in Washington as well as those on Park Avenue. For the wind which blew Britain's grip off Iran was not altogether an ill wind: Anglo-Iranian's woe became Aramco's joy—the Rockefeller property now holds first place in Middle East production, expects to take over Anglo-Iranian's old customers. And what is more reasonable—from the viewpoint of businessmen—than that the power which has demonstrated such efficiency in operating one trans-oceanic canal should now control the operations of another?

This dog-eat-dog or imperialist-knife-imperialist way of life seems to operate on all levels. For the letter from Dhahran comes not from the Arabian workers, the most oppressed of Aramco's "employees," but from members of "Aramco's Foreign Contract Employees Union," that is, from non-Arabians including technicians and workers of several nationalities.

"Please help us prevent Aramco from smashing our trade union, jailing our organizers, and firing our active members and supporters!" This is what the letter asks.

And why is Aramco threatening to do these things? Because the union addressed a petition of grievances to management. That's all. They just said there were a number of

things they didn't like and wanted changed.

Such as no proper eating facilities and rations "unfit for eating because of worms present in it"; no transportation facilities; no recreation facilities such as libraries, reading rooms, clubs; no quarters or other conveniences for workers' families; and complete subordination to overbearing "American bosses."

OF COURSE, the way Aramco officials handled the matter would probably delight a Walter Reuther. The bosses actually allowed the union leaders to come into their office and sit down with them!

Then, after having the privilege of a tete-a-tete with the bosses, the unionists got Rockefeller's decision—though ever so politely, be it noted. The Aramco bosses told them flatly that Aramco had no intention whatsoever of doing anything about the workers' grievances, and, furthermore, if the workers didn't stop airing their grievances there wouldn't be a union much longer or organizers running around outside of the jail.

Now, dear reader, if you examine this procedure very closely, you will detect a stench strongly reminiscent of certain trials and incidents here in our country under the Smith Act. It also bears certain resemblances to the conditions of labor under the late Adolph Hitler. It is a procedure of a type—one type everywhere that monopoly capitalism is in absolute power. You might say it's becoming typical of Truman's "free world."

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Two-Coast Score As Bridges Sees It

Last Friday, when Harry Bridges called Joe Ryan's bluff and held a press conference in Hotel Piccadilly, some 40 news people showed up. Most of them came to follow up the Vick Riesel slant:

"Did you see John L. Lewis?" "Have you seen any labor leaders associated with Lewis?" "Are you in touch with leaders of the dock strike?" They especially wanted Bridges to talk of the conference of top leaders of eight former CIO affiliates held in New York a week before.

Bridges had only one object in calling the press conference: to state his position on the rank and file strike of New York longshoremen and he didn't let the news sharpies steer him off into something else. "King" Joe Ryan's yells about Bridges being back of the strike have been featured prominently in the press throughout the country for a week and Bridges wanted to set the score right on that.

Seventeen years passed since Bridges led a similar rank and file revolt on the West Coast, but there the revolt ended with the rank and file organized and in control. The West Coast strike of 1934 was viewed as a "revolution" in the press throughout the country, the greatest disaster in history, with Bridges the biggest menace of our time. There has been no letup in the yells against Bridges since then. Several efforts were made to deport him, and he is now appealing a conviction on a framed purjury charge.

But the real question for the longshoreman is this: what is the score for the tens of thousands of waterfront workers on both coasts in those 17 years? That is exactly what Bridges answered, although the newsmen were not interested in that.

The West Coast waterfronts, too, were racket-ridden and workers had to shape up for jobs, kick back to job sellers and bow low to phonies who ran Ryan's union there. There is no racketeering on the West Coast fronts now, no murders, no kickbacks or any of the by-products of the shape up, because since 1934 there has been no shape-up. There is a work-sharing rotary system through a hiring hall in which a union representative does the dispatching. As Bridges explained, most of the time West Coast longshoreman doesn't even have to show up at the hiring hall but is telephoned where to go to work.

Their system is to set a goal of at least 40 hours per man a week (which includes 10 hours at overtime rates because they have the 30-hour week) before any workers are allowed to put in more hours. This, he said, guarantees everybody a "fair shake." Earnings, averaging \$2.70 an hour, run \$5,000 or more a year for 70 percent of the men, and about a third of those run up to eight, nine and ten thousand. This he noted

compares with New York data showing that while a handful of about 5 percent get 2,000 or more hours work a year, more than half of the longshoremen get less than 800 hours. Those in the latter category cannot even qualify to collect the miserable \$35 pension or a week's vacation a year, because a minimum of 800 hours work a year is required.

On the West Coast vacations are assured. Pension is based on payment by shipowners into a fund of 23½ cents for every ton loaded to provide \$100 a month for every retired man, PLUS his social security. A welfare fund paid for by employers covers every family of a longshoreman with hospitalization and medical care and \$8 a day sick benefit.

On the West Coast they established a 2100-pound limit for a sling load, which adds to safety and restricts speedup some. On the east coast there is no limit to the load.

Bridges was asked if he made any attempts to change things on the east coast. Yes, he recalled in 1937 when the CIO set up a maritime organizing committee, there was an effort. "But we had some seven men killed in the effort." He recalled that Peter Panto, the rank and file leader whose body was found in a New Jersey ditch, was one of them. And the situation is still essentially the same, as the recently exposed operations of the Anastasia brothers and others in Joe Ryan's machine, showed. He expressed hope for something more drastic than a Kefauver probe.

No one, not even the most slavish apologists for Ryan among the newsmen, dared dispute Bridges on those points or challenge the comparison he made in the working conditions of both coasts. The truth was too clear to tamper with.

Press Roundup

NEW YORK TIMES tries to twist the Chinese People's Republic pronouncements that "time is on our side" into a gesture of "aggression" and rejection of Korean truce terms. The political forgery doesn't work. Gen. Yeh Chien-ying has defied the bullying commiques of Generals Ridgway and Fleet and their blackjack utterances that the Chinese and Korean peoples are "frustrated" and "on the ropes." He has said that "time is on the side" of the peace camp, headed by the Peoples Democracies, the Soviet Union, and the great Chinese people, not, as the Times distorts, to "gain time . . . for the next assault" but as an expression of confidence in the inevitable victory of the democratic-minded, peace forces against imperialist invasions.

The Chinese and Korean peoples want peace because they are strong and becoming stronger; the Times, Ridgways and Fleets utter bombastic threats because they do not have any popular support either in Asia or at home.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE's Washington correspondent, Ned Russell, echos the bipartisan panic in the capital that Wall St. strategy aiming to coerce the Middle Eastern nations in a "holy war" against the USSR has backfired. Far from being taken in by U. S. and British pro-war and imperialist intrigues, the peoples of Iran, Egypt, Iraq and other Middle East countries are surging forward in a militant struggle for their independence and the ouster of foreign troops on their soils. The Western imperialists, Russell admits, have shown "naive assumptions" about the aspirations of the Middle Eastern peoples, that has startled most observers.

DAILY COMPASS publishes a revealing article by Alan Patton, author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," on fascist white supremacy oppression in South Africa. Johannes Steel depicts the ruling-class fears of the British capitalists in a quote credited to a British diplomat. "This election campaign (in England)" said the diplomat, "has degenerated into a peace campaign."

THE DAILY NEWS City Hall commentator avers that Truman offered Jim (I love Franco) Farley, the post as Democratic National Chairman to succeed William M. Boyle, Jr., who quit after charges that he made a pile through RFC lobbying. The editorial page goes into the book-reviewing business again, this time with a plug for "God and Man at Yale" by William F. Buckley, Jr., who says God was given less than a "50-50" break at Yale and the university's teaching of economics is unfair to Capitalism.

THE DAILY MIRROR devotes its "Only Human" column to placing a halo over the new U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of N. Y., Myles J. Lane, who succeeds the sadistic, anti-Semitic Irving H. Saypol. The biggest attribute for the job, as the Mirror sees it, is Lane's one-time All-American status as a Dartmouth football player. Lane may find that the people are tired of having their Bill of Rights kicked around and the Administration pro-fascist formation will be thrown for a loss.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
THE ATOM AND PEACE

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HELP THEM WIN

RATHER THAN LET GO of a few thousand dollars of their huge profits, the shipping corporations have forced thousands of New York dock workers into a bitter struggle for improved economic conditions.

The conditions of work forced on these men by an unholy trinity of shipping companies, \$25,000 a year redbaiting union dictators, and hired underworld scabs are a disgrace.

They are lined up in the miserable shape-up without their own hiring halls. Few are lucky enough to get a full days work with any regularity; only a minority get 800 or more hours a year. Their pension, welfare and vacation benefits are meagre and unobtainable for many under the slick clauses calling for an 800-hour a year minimum before they qualify, etc.

AND YET WHEN THESE dock workers have the courage to exercise democracy in their union, to challenge the sordid tie-up of underworld gangsters with their union officialdom, they are denounced in the press and by their \$25,000 a year redbaiting dictator as "tools of the Kremlin." They are given lessons in "patriotism" by a representative of one of the most notorious criminal mobs in the East. The newspapers which they read every day insult them and demand that they bow down to the miserable conditions imposed on them by the shipping firms in the name of patriotism. Insulting both the New York dock workers and the boys in Korea, the ship owners, getting rich out of the war, dare to use the Korean war as a club to force men to work under unbearable conditions at home.

BUT THE NEW YORK dock workers have shown their understanding of all this propaganda of the shipping companies by refusing to be diverted from the real issues—the fight for a guaranteed full days work when called, for pension and welfare improvements, for higher wage scales, etc.

It is a remarkable fact that those who talk most about our boys in Korea to impose rotten working conditions on New York working men are the same ones who will resist tooth and nail any move to get our boys in Korea out of the trenches and back home. Our boys in Korea would like to hear from these people the news that they want a cease-fire right now to end the shedding of their blood. That they would really appreciate.

It seems to us that it is the duty of the New York labor movement, as well as of all citizens who oppose gangsterism and sweatshop conditions, to see to it that the dockers win their fight for guaranteed work per day, for welfare and pension increases, for higher wages to make ends meet.

AFFRONT TO OUR TRADITIONS

IN MAKING A SUDDEN move to recognize the Vatican as a political state, the White House has not acted to show its respect for the faith of the Catholic peoples in all countries.

On the contrary, President Truman's move — made without letting the Senate debate it—is a military-political deal against the interests of the Catholic peoples of Italy, Spain, France, the East European countries. Not least, it is a move against the interests of the Catholic working people in the U.S.A., as well as the nation as a whole.

It is no accident that Truman, in breaking up the basic American tradition of separation of Church and State, sends a general as his envoy to the Vatican. For it is not religion that General Clark is going to discuss with the Pope, but what Truman calls "co-ordinating the efforts to combat Communism." Which means, to co-ordinate the efforts to foment war. A foreign policy which links us to Franco, the Nazis, the Emperor Hirohito, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek inevitably leads to the destruction of our democratic heritage at home. The protests of every class and group in our country should stop this latest affront to our national tradition and national interest.

INVEST IN PEACE

HAVE YOU REACHED into your pocket to help us reach the \$25,000 we desperately need to keep up our fight for peace and decency in this world?

Please do not hesitate or delay.

We know what your money problems are with the cost of living soaring to pay for the Merchants of Death, for Franco and the Nazi generals.

But our message of peace is powerful. It can save our country. It must not be silenced for lack of money. We ask you to invest now for the safety of your family and your country. Rush us your contribution. Get your organization to act. Ask your friends and neighbors to help us.

OUT



The Significance of Negro Representation

By PETTIS PERRY

THE LAST few years, particularly since 1943, when that outstanding leader of the Negro people and of the Communist Party, Benjamin J. Davis, was elected for the first time to the City Council in New York City—and which incidentally was the first time in American history that a Negro Communist was elected to such high office—have served to stimulate in an unprecedented sense the strivings of the Negro masses for representation.

This has intensified, east and west, north and south, greater and greater yearning of the Negro people for representation at all levels of government.

Of course, the yearnings for representation did not begin with this but was simply heightened by it, so that in state after state in the South, in election after election, this trend has been shown by a large number of Negroes entering the field for various political offices. In some cases, notably North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, some small successes have been registered, such as a few Negroes being elected to city councils, etc., for the first time since Reconstruction.

This should be welcomed by all democratic-loving people because full citizenship for Negroes is one of the testing grounds for full fruition of American democracy. Without this, any talk about the great democracy that we are supposed to be is sheer hypocrisy.

IT IS in this sense that I wish to answer a number of questions that have been put to me in the last few weeks.

Some ask: What difference would it make whether a Negro or white was elected? Others ask: Do you think this is the time for Negroes to be elected or even aspire to high political office? Still others ask: If a Negro is elected, let us say, to a judgeship of a higher court, would he not be an Uncle Tom and would this mean any advance for the Negro people?

I proceed from the premise that all questions are put, however incorrectly, in a sincere manner.

It is of first rate importance that Negroes be elected or appointed to every type of political endeavor.

Can it be seriously maintained

that any Negro elected judge will inevitably be an Uncle Tom? It cannot. Can it be said that the few Uncle Toms that do exist among Negroes are the Negroes' greatest enemy? That cannot be said.

The main enemy of the Negro people is the white ruling class, Wall Street, the warmongers, the Ku Klux Klan. It is from these groupings that judges are very often appointed. It is from these groupings that judges are very often elected.

This is all the worse for the Negroes and for the working class because the systematic and conscientious exclusion of Negroes from office, appointive or elective, is a great detriment to the Negro people and to the labor movement.

There is no other group that is more forced of necessity to seek redress of grievances in various courts. There is no other group that suffers more from bad decisions from courts, including the highest court in the land.

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court, which has never had a Negro on its bench, has systematically refused to categorically declare Jim Crowism and segregation illegal and unconstitutional and insist upon its enforcement.

The U. S. Supreme Court, which in its recent ruling refused to hear the case of the 11 Communist Party leaders on many pertinent questions on which appeal was buttressed by several other briefs, this same court refused to hear the case of Miss Gladys Noel Bates and Richard Jess Brown. These cases were on the question of equal wages for teachers in the State of Missouri. Miss Bates was fired from her job by Jackson school officials when she filed suit.

The Supreme Court ruling thereby legalized the Jim Crow practices of the schools of Mississippi, despite its other rulings on education with regard to Negroes. The court also turned down on that day an appeal by parents in Texas who challenged the Jim Crow schools in Pleasant Grove Industrial School District, though the appeal pointed out that children were denied school facilities in their own district and were required to travel to a Negro school district.

And the most ironic thing of all is that the same court on the same day agreed to hear the appeal of Joseph Beauharnais, the president of the White Circle League of Chicago (who not only advocated force and violence against Negroes but actually organized them in the Chicago district), despite the fact that Chicago had placed a miserly fine of \$200 upon this anti-Negro organization.

The Supreme Court by its ruling concluded that this fascist outfit had rights that the courts were willing to respect, and only those who fight against the Ku Klux Klan and other anti-Negro elements are to be denied such rights.

Ask yourselves: Is it possible for a Negro sitting in the Supreme Court to vote for a worse decision than that as it affects the Negroes? I submit that it is questionable that any Negro sitting on a Supreme Court bench, Uncle Tom or not, would find it impossible to go along with such a thing.

NOW IS the time for Negroes not only to aspire to office, but now more than ever the Negro masses and white progressives have the bounden duty of pushing forward for Negro representation on all levels. We have a right to demand that every court in this land have Negro participants.

There is not a single state in the whole 48 which has at any time ever appointed a Negro to its high courts, either the superior or Supreme Court. There can be no better time than the present to demand of every governor, without exception, each and every time a vacancy occurs, that some Negro jurist should be appointed to that vacancy until this whole Jim Crow pattern is smashed.

What holds true for the courts holds true on all levels of government. There should be no office for which Negroes are qualified to which they should not be appointed, either administrative or elective.

In almost every state in the Union, districts are gerrymandered in such a way as to prevent Negroes from being elected or create all kinds of obstacles to their being elected.

In the State of New York, for instance, there is not a single Negro State Senator. To treat

(Continued on Page 6)

Dockers

(Continued from Page 1)
and by a similar vote a motion to make the strike general was carried.

Also indicative of the temper of the longshoremen was the unanimously carried motion to expel from the union Anthony Anastasia, the strikebreaking hoodlum and associate of "King" Joe Ryan.

As the New York longshoremen moved to give organized form to their fight, it was reported from Boston that the ILA there voted overwhelmingly to reject Ryan's contract. The major local of Philadelphia had already voted to reject the pact earlier.

The shipowners are now confronted with the stark fact that they negotiated with the wrong man if they want a contract with some authority to it.

Ryan, meanwhile, seems to have shifted back to his earlier stubborn refusal to renegotiate, after indicating Friday that he would give official sanction to the walkout and "direct it." He told newsmen after the mass meeting, "I still have to see that they are a majority."

The shipowners were mum.

HISTORIC RALLY

Not in the memory of many longshoremen were as many of them brought together into one hall to voice their sentiment on a contract, as turned up in Manhattan Center. Ryan always preferred to manipulate the votes at general headquarters on the basis of fictitious counts of machine men in the "dependable" locals.

The Manhattan Center meeting was opened by John Dwyer of Local 895 (lower Manhattan) who introduced Thomas Donohue, of Local 791, to preside. The chairman immediately turned the meeting over to the rank and file for a floor discussion. At an early stage of the rally the officers and wage scale committee members of the participating locals were called to the platform—about 30 in all—and a motion was carried that they constitute the strike committee.

A move from the floor to name Gene Sampson, business agent of 791, as the leader of the strike, was abandoned after a speaker said no individual should be asked to "stick his neck out" in this fight, but that responsibility should be taken collectively.

VOTE JERSEY ACTION

It was decided to picket every dock and pull out the New Jersey piers.

At one stage of the meeting, a speaker from the floor said that the stand of the rank and file was evident, but the position of the officers on the platform was still to be heard from. The chairman

then called upon Sampson and others who stated their support of the strike demands.

Some said they would not favor return until given "assurances" of new negotiations.

"King" Ryan was slammed all over the lot by speakers off the floor. Attacks upon him drew loud cheers.

Today may mark an important turning point in the waterfront situation, as both Ryan and the shipowners will have to decide for either an important revision in their deal or facing the alternative of being forced to negotiate with the committee picked by the workers.

"Dockers News," the one-page rank and file voice on the waterfront, yesterday greeted the Manhattan Center decisions, and expressed a confidence that the committee named by the men "can and will lead us in our fight."

"We are out to win," says Dockers News. "The only assurance from the shipowners that will mean anything is not just a promise to negotiate, but a definite agreement to settle on the basis of our original demands to be discussed and voted on by the membership—with an honest count—before we go back."

The tieup is now nearly 100 percent. At the windup of the week, police estimated that only four piers were actually working in Brooklyn. On the Hudson piers it was Local 824 that was the main center of attention. That local works the docks above 42nd St. The men have already refused to work the Furness liners, Queen of Bermuda and the freighter Minnesota. The latter was brought back from Philadelphia where the dockers refused to unload her. But Patrick Connolly, the local's leader and executive vice-president of the International union, mobilized a crew to work the Queen Mary when she docked.

After a conference with Sampson, who led yesterday's picket mobilization on the West Side, Connolly agreed to pull out the entire local later in the day.

Brooklyn's flying squadrons of strikers Friday cleaned out most of the piers that were still working, including Erie Basin's Pier 1 and 3 that are bossed by Anthony Anastasia.

MOBSTERS STILL AROUND

But the Anastasia mobsters did not give up their strikebreaking attempt. Some of their men returned to work some hours after strikers pulled them out. A number of them equipped with pistols. They flashed their pistols Saturday morning when Frank Nawrocki, business agent of Local 808, Brooklyn and some 15 strikers, ap-

proached Erie Basin's Pier 3 to ask the men to come out.

Some fist-fighting began when about 50 Anastasia men greeted the Nawrocki group and a gun was thrust into Nawrocki's back, he said, while others drew their pistols. The strikers withdrew.

"If anything happens to me I hold the Anastasia brothers personally responsible," Nawrocki said to newsmen.

"There were threats made to me. There were well-heeled goons there. We were in no position to risk bloodshed so we left. But we will be back Monday."

Also, on Saturday, Tony Anastasia threatened to throw some newsmen and photographers "into the river" as they were conversing with Lt. John J. Boyle of the police waterfront squad. He ordered them away. Boyle, however, stood by the newsmen and threatened to arrest Anastasia if he continues to molest them.

"They are hoodlums. They print a pack of lies," shouted Anastasia at the newsmen, as he walked off.

Prove Lies

(Continued from Page 3)
1948, Martha Fletcher led an educational discussion in his Party club using as text an article by A. Zhdanov.

Newspapers, said Philbrick, carried dispatches from Washington concerning a statement made before the Senate Armed Services Committee by A. Philip Randolph which called on both Negro and white to carry on civil disobedience against the draft unless segregation was eliminated from the armed forces.

"Martha Fletcher said that the Communist Party must back that stand of civil disobedience as part of its plans to destroy and to disrupt the war plans of the American imperialists," said Philbrick.

"Did anybody at that time mention what the official position of the Communist Party was with respect to civil disobedience?" asked Marcantonio.

"I can't recall," replied Philbrick.

"Do you know of any instance where any Negro or white member of the Communist Party refused to register or serve in the armed forces?" asked Marcantonio.

"I don't believe so, no," said Philbrick.

"So it is your testimony that the only person in the Communist party who took this position was Martha Fletcher?"

"That is the only one I can recall."

Marcantonio then placed on the table before the witness a copy of a newspaper.

"I now show you the Sunday Worker of April 11, 1948, ten days after the article appeared in the New York Times containing Mr. Randolph's statement. I call your attention to the article by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr."

"Yes," muttered Philbrick.

Marcantonio read aloud from the Davis article:

"Randolph's civil disobedience proposal, like most of his so-called remedies, doesn't unite the Negroes within themselves nor with their staunch and necessary labor and progressive supporters. On the contrary, the proposal is already spreading division, confusion and defeatism among the Negro people."

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)
press, radio, government, and elsewhere. Typically, this was done very definitely by Senator Bridges of New Hampshire and Hunt of Mississippi in their national radio discussion on October 14th. These two imperialists, although of "different" parties, were in full agreement that the United States has a big "stake" in the British elections.

The substance of their analysis was that Attlee (although they opposed his nationalization policies) is a reliable follower of the Wall Street war lines; but the trouble with him and the other top Labor Party leaders, according to the Senators, is that with the rise of the Bevan opposition movement, these gentry no longer can be depended upon to ensure the British Government's following a pro-American policy. And if Bevan should come to head a future Labor government this would, they agreed, raise a most serious problem for the United States. So the man for Wall Street, they indicated, is the confirmed war firebrand, Churchill.

THIS CONCLUSION, which is reiterated constantly in capitalist publicity channels in the United States, fits right in with Churchill's own position in the election campaign. One of his major "promises" to the British people is that if his party is returned to power he will be better able than the Laborites to "get along with the Americans." This is the first time in British history that subservience to the United States has been put forth openly as a means to win a national election.

Behind the pro-Churchill agitation of American big business stands billions of dollars, which the Truman government can maneuver with in support or in opposition to any government, by granting or withholding of financial subsidies. This makes the present American big business open support of Churchill constitute an interference in the British elections and an infringement upon the national independence of Great Britain. Organized labor and other democratic forces in the United States should raise their voice in protest against it.

Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

Date _____ Signed _____

COMPANION WANTED

WANTED woman, companion, middle-aged preferred, 3 hours, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Light work, references exchanged. Box 344, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

ELECTRIC TRAINS—\$17.95 and up—25% savings till November. Standard Brand Dist., 193 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.)

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces opening evening classes for beginners, adults, and children. Instruction free to members. 50 cents weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Apply by mail, 106 E. 14th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

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SOFA reupholstered, refined springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Call attention mornings 9-11 HXcanth 6-7887.

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MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied customers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-3333

JIMMIE'S Pickup, Trucking - Service. Small jobs, shortest notice, dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.

Significance of

(Continued from Page 5)
this question seriously in New York, it would be necessary that the redistricting be done in such a way that the Bronx would have an opportunity to elect a Negro Congressman, that Brooklyn and Queens likewise so that the four main boroughs in metropolitan New York should certainly have senatorial representation. Out of 435 congressmen, only two are Negroes. Neither one of these is from the South, which is the main Negro area of the country.

THIS PERIOD is one in which a great coalition of the labor movement and the Negro people's movement together with all forward-looking people can push forward as never before for Negro representation.

We must not demand as a condition for the support of Negroes that they necessarily be on this or that ticket. We need a coalition among Negroes irrespective of political affiliation. Any partisan approach to this question will prevent for some time to come breaking through this jimcrow setup in the political life of the country.

The labor movement should ask itself whether it wouldn't benefit many times going before courts on Taft-Hartley and other issues if occasionally it were able to go before Negro judges on some levels. One thing is certain, it would not be worse off. My feeling is that it would be much better off. Such a coalition of organized labor and the Negro people would advance both the interests of the labor movement and the Negro masses.

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis
IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
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	Manhattan and The Bronx	All Others
1 year	\$12.00	\$10.00
6 months	6.50	5.75
3 months	3.25	3.00

Combination

	Manhattan and The Bronx	All Others
1 year	\$14.00	\$12.00
6 months	7.50	6.75
3 months	4.00	3.75

DAILY WORKER—50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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GET HERE IN TIME!

Deadline for What's On:
Previous day at 12 noon
For Sunday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.

Deadline for Advertising:
Monday's issue—Friday at 12 noon
Tuesday's issue—Mon. at 10:30 a.m.
Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 6 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 6 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

What's On?

Coming
"FREEDOM FESTIVAL" a tribute to Negro newspapers which have advanced the struggle for full citizenship with Paul Robeson and other celebrated artists. A wonderful musical program of song and dance, an unforgettable evening of culture plus a yearly subscription to the newspaper Freedom. Thursday evening, Nov. 1 at Rockland Palace, 150th St. and 8th Ave. Tickets may be purchased at Freedom office, 55 W. 125th St. EN 2-9988 or at Jefferson Book Shop, 278 Sixth Ave. or at the Bookfair 44th St.



'Medal for Willie' Advances The Negro People's Theatre

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The play, the players, and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts who put in A Medal for Willie, a one-act play by William Branch, last Monday night proved two things to this reviewer.

One, that a theater of the Negro people, late coming on the scene is at hand. And two, that this theater will create the truth about Negro life under oppression. And this truth, sent into the battle for liberation, will help make us free!

The play tells about a U. S. Army general who came from Washington to Midway, a Southern town to award a medal posthumously to the parents of Willie Jackson, a young Negro killed in battle. It was drawn from a true story that took place in Memphis, Tenn.

The ceremony takes place in the jimcrow "colored school" which has an unsegregated audience for the first time in the town's history. And in seven scenes we see the inside of rotten Negro oppression, the fight-back spirit of Negroes and the meaning of the war.

All those interested in finding out what happened to the medal and the general will have to go to the Club Baron, 143d Street and

A MEDAL FOR WILLIE by William Branch at the Club Baron sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

Janitor	Joseph McFadden
Janitress	Helen Martin
Taylor	Julian Mayfield
Mrs. Jackson	Clarice Taylor
Lucy Mae	Helen Owens
Captain	Eli Hill
Superintendent	Stefan Geirash
Barber	Gil Horne
Customer	Sheppard Kerman
Shineboy	Roger Furman
Editor	Edmund Williams
Reporter	Harry Bergman
Bernice	Jeanette Coaliffe
Buddy	Roger Furman
White Boy	Ed Walsh
Principal	Kenneth Manisault
Mr. Jackson	Charles Griffin

Lenox Avenue. The play is presented Monday through Thursday.

It would be needless to single out any one actor or actress for praise. These youthful Negro and white performers are part of that growing army of artists who instead of trying to "go Hollywood" seem to be interested in "going to the people."

But the magnificent portrayal of Mrs. Jackson, Willie's mother by Clarice Taylor, was alive with understanding of the trials and tribulations of Negro women.

This production was an exciting experiment which drew back the curtain on the new vitality of Negro culture.

Since it was an experiment it was not without flaws. It seems to me that Kenneth Manigault's portrayal of the handkerchief head school principal was done so broadly that he became a buffon. Likewise, the school superintendent, by Stefan Geirash; the General by Harry Byrdman; and the Mayor by Engel Conrov, also feel in the caricature area.

And while idiocy is surely a part of white supremacy—as the old lady used to say, "If it wasn't so serious I'd break right down and laugh"—the fact is it a serious matter.

The hand of the director, Elwood Smith, himself a rising young Negro actor, faltered slightly in this respect. But all in all, the play is throbbing with the eager vitality of fine serious play-makers.

The curtain raiser, Swan Song by Anton Chekhov, was an actor's dream in the hands of Bill Robinson, who played Vasily. Nikita was played by Joseph McFadden. Maxwell Glanville, also an actor produced the two plays.

Branch, the author of Medal for Willie won't be around to see how his play goes. You see, he went into the Army the day after the play opened.

Jewish Youth Monthly Hits Silence on 'Oliver Twist'

Jewish Youth Builder, a progressive monthly for Jewish youth, raps the "ominous silence" of the major Jewish "defense" organizations (Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Committee) toward the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist film. In an editorial in its current issue the magazine states:

After a two-year delay due to protests against its anti-Semitic character, the producers of the film Oliver Twist have released it in America's major cities, including New York, the world's largest Jewish city.

The nationwide release has been accompanied by an ominous silence on the part of Jewish organizations and the so-called 'defense' agencies.

Though Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League pointed out in a New York radio broadcast that the source of the film's Fagin character was the same as that used by the Nazis in their anti-Semitic propaganda, he gave assurances that the ADL would not protest the release. Other 'defense' groups have been similarly silent.

The silence of Jewish organizations and some items in the Anglo-Jewish press give the impression that something unsavory is afoot—all the more hateful because of the viciousness of the Fagin portrayal.

1. The New York theater in which the film opened is owned by a Jew who, according to the American Jewish Press agency, specifically volunteered to exhibit the film to 'forestall' protests. Did the theater owner have the approval of the 'defense' agencies and their promise to choke off protests?

2. The national office of the American Jewish Congress is reported (Chicago Sentinel, Aug. 2) to have voiced disapproval of protest-action proposed by the North-side Chapter of AJC.

3. When militant opponents of anti-Semitism organized a picket line in Los Angeles, they were

denounced by the Jewish Community Council there.

One is almost forced to the conclusion that the full story of the Oliver Twist opening has not been told. The Jewish Examiner made a telling point when it pointed to 'the paralysis of the Jewish community to the point where they are willing to compromise the interests of our people rather than risk the enmity of demagogues' who would use the 'red' smear against militant action.

Jewish Youth Builder rejects this compromise—perhaps, betrayal—of the interests of our people. We call for action to quarantine the virus of anti-Semitism on America's motion picture screens. Jewish youth should make known their protests to the exhibitors of the film and to state agencies controlling film exhibition. (In New York, letters should be addressed to the Board of Regents, Albany.) After the Streicher cartoons came Maidanek, Treblinka, Dachau, Buchenwald, Auschwitz. Let us stop Oliver Twist before the celluloid strips of the film become a road leading to crematoria.

'Candy Story' in Foreign Languages

Two foreign language productions of Barnard Rubin's play, The Candy Story were announced yesterday by New Playwrights, which is presenting the show Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at the Brighton Community Center.

One of the new productions will be in Jewish and staged at Los Angeles. The other will be in Singalese and presented by the University of Ceylon Theater in Colombo, capital of the far-off island.

The Jewish production will have its premiere next month at the Folks Buehne, Los Angeles, under the direction of Reuben Wendorf, Jewish actor and director who appeared here in Arnold Manoff's "All You Need Is One Good Break."

The Singalese premiere is set for Dec. 1.

New Playwrights is in negotiations for other productions of the play in England, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

Condolences

LODGE 716

Jewish People's Fraternal Order extends deep condolences to the family on the loss of their beloved father

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Nat Low

OTHERS WHO KNEW Nat Low longer and better than I did will undoubtedly write more fully about him. I really knew Nat less than two years. He came to the Daily Worker as a young volunteer in the summer of 1940—he was only 34 when he died last Monday in Los Angeles. Nat took over the sports work when I left in 1942 and when I came back early in '46 he had just been taken to the hospital with the "fatal" heart ailment which he was to live with and conquer for almost five years.

In the time we worked together Nat infused the sports section with his teeming creativeness. He was a guy with a lot of ideas—most of them good. A product of the Brownsville working class, Nat had a quality which you could only describe as an angry simplicity. It was a quality which helped immeasurably in lifting the long fight against baseball jimcrow out of its occasional-routinism.

In his years on the Daily Worker, Nat dealt sports discrimination some of its most telling blows, and that's what I'd like to deal with today because some people may not remember fully and others may not have known of these important things that Nat Low did.

The way Nat pursued the campaign flowed out of his full understanding and confidence in the fighting spirit and militance of the Negro people, specifically as it applied to the criminal baseball ban, a militance which the big press always tried to hide and deny. The actions he launched stand as examples of the best kind of collaboration of white and Negro in the fight against the blight of white supremacy.

Here are just two examples taken from the record of his work. In July of 1943 Pittsburgh Pirate president William Benswanger happened to accompany his team to New York for a series with the Dodgers. Nat promptly clipped a copy of the statement which had been wrung from Commissioner Landis in 1942 (there is no official discrimination, it is up to the individual magnates to hire the best players available, etc.) went up to the hotel room where Benswanger was staying, handed him the clipping, and asked him how about it.

After an hour and a half of hemming and hawing Benswanger agreed to give tryouts to three Negro players, specifying that his weak team needed most of all a catcher, second basemen and pitcher and asking Nat if there were any Negro players around who could fill the bill. Nat said yes, and named three players. The date of the tryout at Forbes Field was set, Nat informed the three players and the story went out over the national wires, creating tremendous excitement.

The three players were a young catcher named Roy Campanella, pitcher Dave Barnhill and second baseman Roy Hughes. (So the Daily Worker named Campy as a major leaguer five years before Branch Rickey "discovered" him.) Overnight big crowds turned out at the Negro League games where the three were playing. The Daily Worker was flooded with congratulatory mail from fans all over the country, many of whom had never read the paper or even heard of it before.

Then just before the scheduled tryouts Benswanger backed out. He whined to Low that he had been the victim of powerful forces in and out of baseball who were against it. At a grim meeting with the three players, Nat broke the bad news and then answered a question directed to the paper and the party which led the long fight. "Yes," he said, "We'll keep fighting."

THE FIGHT WENT ON and grew in many ways and then early in 1945 came the chance for an action which was to prove decisive. Because of new wartime travel restrictions, the Brooklyn Dodgers, instead of going south, pitched their spring training camp at Bear Mountain in New York. Branch Rickey was now the Brooklyn prexy. He had repeatedly turned down the demands of delegations to try out Negro players, through getting increasingly uncomfortable under the growing heat of Brooklyn's democratic-minded fandom.

Nat armed himself with a copy of the newly passed FEPC law, contacted six sports writers, and outlined a plan of marching in unannounced on the Dodgers' camp with a couple of Negro League stars and demanding a tryout. He contacted two outstanding players, Terris MacDuffie and Dave Thomas. It was the kind of action that suited to a T the militant spirit of the Negro players, sick and disgusted at the years of runaround.

At the last moment, the five writers for big daily papers begged off, only Joe Bostic, sports editor of the then existant Negro weekly Peoples Voice, sticking to his guns. Nat, Bostic and the two players went to Bear Mountain. After a lot of double talk and soft soap, the astonished Rickey, realizing that he was up against it, agreed to a "tryout." The whole thing was a farce lasting 10 minutes after which Rickey pompously wrote off the two players as not good enough, a ridiculous procedure. But it was a historic, nationally publicized event just the same, and set an example and tone which was to hasten the breach in jimcrow's walls.

Just nine days later, inspired by the "march on Bear Mountain," three other Negro players walked into Fenway Park in Boston and demanded a tryout. Their names? Jackie Robinson, Sam Jethroe and Marv Williams. (The latter, youngest of the trio, is coming up with the St. Louis Browns next spring. You've heard of the other two!) They got the Bear Mountain treatment. The frightened Sox bigwigs, who work for lumber millionaire Tom Yawkey, mumbled that the players "weren't good enough!"

But the news was spreading throughout the land. The Bear Mountain trip had lifted the anti-jimcrow campaign to a new militant level and it was later that same year when Brooklyn made the first move toward baseball democracy. In Jackie Robinson's autobiography "My Own Story" is the line "So I was the lucky guy who benefited from all the groundwork." The true history of our country will some day tell the story of Nat Low's role in the climactic blows against baseball discrimination.

THERE ARE MANY other important and eloquent things Nat Low did while on the Daily Worker. And Californians are familiar with his contributions through the West Coast Peoples World these last five years when he was a gravely sick invalid. This is not intended as one of those all-glowing eulogies which depart from reality. Nat Low, like most of us, had his faults and shortcomings. But none of them ever was a lack of loyalty and devotion to the working class and its papers. What we have set down here are facts.

Another fact is that Nat Low, despite his serious ailment, could have prolonged his life by simply lying in bed, sitting in the sun, reading and not trying to do much of anything. But because the

(Continued on Page 8)



Launching Negro Writers' Workshop

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts announces the opening of its Writer's Workshop commencing Tuesday evening at 8:30 at the Committee office, 261 W. 125 St., Room 308.

The workshop, under the direction of Philip Bonosky, invites writers, published and unpublished, to bring in their works, which will be discussed by the participants. Attempts will be made to market meritorious material.

The committee feels there are many and young aspiring Negro writers, with unpublished and even unwritten creative efforts, who are anxious for such a group where round table discussions are held, and where the writer comes into contact with others of his profession.

Most of the material written about the Negro which appears in America is written by whites. The committee feels that it is high time that the Negro writer was added.

For You!

SCHOOL FOR WRITING CRAFTSMEN

FALL, 1951

Featuring

"Our Hidden Heritage and the Present Crisis in Culture"

Seven lectures by

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Also courses in Creative Writing, Short Story, Novel

Register this week, Mon.-Fri., 7-10 p.m.

ASP, 47 West 44th Street

For information, Call MU 7-2161

ALP Delegates Map Final 2-Week Drive

Three hundred delegates at a statewide ALP conference Saturday adopted plans for a "high gear election campaign wind-up drive" to feature distribution and mailing of a million and a half special appeals to voters. The conference heard reports on mobilization efforts by ALP clubs.

Delegates approved a resolution demanding that President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath dismiss the indictment against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, renowned leader, not only of the Negro people, but "of all who want peace and the restoration of the Bill of Rights."

The ALP activities in the next two weeks will include:

- One million leaflets on peace, high cost of living, full citizenship for the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples, wage-freeze, the 15-cent fare threat, low rent housing and rent control.

- Outdoor rallies in the garment and fur areas and in other workingclass communities.

- A half-million special appeals to all voters urging a "vote on Row D as the only vote that counts for peace, civil liberties

and the return of our city to LaGuardia good-government."

- A mass canvassing drive and preparations to have every single polling place covered on Election Day.

The ALP conference pledged full support to Terry Rosenbaum and Max Gilgoff, ALP leaders, "in refusing to knuckle under to the school witchhunt by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen."

2,843 Lose Relief in Month

Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy lopped 2,843 more relief clients from the rolls last September, he boasted in his monthly report yesterday to Acting Mayor Joseph Sharkey.

McCarthy chortled that "taxpayers" had "saved" \$13,000,000 because of the cut in welfare payments in September, 1951, as compared to June, 1950.

Fight Eviction at Ft. Green Project

Tenants of the city-owned Brooklyn Fort Green housing project were rallying yesterday to halt the eviction of a mother and two small children.

Mrs. Grace Youngallait, her five-year-old son and eight-year-old daughter have been ordered to vacate their apartment tomorrow. Deserted by her husband a year ago, the mother and the children have been left destitute.

Project manager Louis Friedman told a delegation representing the Fort Green Tenants Association that he would take no action to halt the eviction.

The association has called a demonstration for 10:30 a. m. today (Monday) in front of Friedman's office, 287 Myrtle Ave.

Another outdoor meeting of tenants is scheduled for this evening at 36 Edward St.

Nat Low ...

Continued from Page 7

fight for a better world was not some academic thing to him, because he hated war, poverty, slums and the other evils of a rotting social order with a simple, steady hatred, it was not possible for him to sit idly in the years since 1946.

Against the advice of doctors he worked steadily. Right up to the day of his untimely death he was totally immersed in immediate and future projects. His desk remains full of notes and ideas for exposes, stories and articles in the cause of the singing, peaceful tomorrows of which he wrote so well, his dream for his little nephews and nieces and all children everywhere, the dream of all mankind.

Well, this newspaper, the paper on which Nat Low did his fighting, creative and productive work against baseball jimcrow is now appealing for \$25,000 to keep operating. Some of you who knew Nat Low, and perhaps others who didn't, may want to send along some money in his memory. It may seem strange to wind up a sort of farewell to a comrade and friend with an appeal for money. It would be strange for any other paper but not for this one, for this is the peoples' paper and this is exactly the kind of ending that Nat Low would appreciate, for the paper and the things the paper fights for were Nat Low's life.

Come to the ...

GIANT RALLY for CAPTAIN MULZAC

(World-Famous Skipper of the S.S. Booker T. Washington in World War II)

CANDIDATE FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF QUEENS

Time: Thursday, October 25 8:00 P.M.

Place: JAMAICA ARENA 144th Place and Archer Avenue (Nr. L.I.R.R. Station)

ENTERTAINMENT

SPEAKERS

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Amsterdam News political writer
• EWART GUINER
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Wednesday, Oct. 24, 8:15 to 8:30 p.m.
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Independent Citizen's Committee to Elect Capt. Mulzac
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Auspices: American Labor Party

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PRICE PROTEST TOMORROW AT FORT GREEN MARKET

Fort Green Market will be the scene of a mass protest rally tomorrow (Tuesday) against the high cost of living. Brooklyn housewives will converge on the Market at Atlantic Ave. near Flatbush Ave. at 1 p. m.

Sponsored by the Brooklyn Consumer, Tenant and Welfare Council, the rally is expected to spur the "Boycott Meat" drive. Fort

800 Teachers At Rally Back Salary Fight

Meeting over the weekend at 13 Astor Place, 800 members of the Teachers Union voted unanimous support to a renewed campaign to achieve a new salary scale to begin at \$4,000 and reach \$8,000 in 10 equal annual increments of \$400, with comparable scales for clerks, laboratory and library assistants, guidance personnel, etc.

The meeting also voted support to teachers involved in Superintendent William Jansen's renewed inquiry into political beliefs and affiliations.

Samuel Wallach, Cyril Graze, Max Gilgoff and Terry Rosenbaum—teachers who have been recently questioned about their political beliefs—all received an ovation for their fight.

Green is a retail butcher center. The Council has set aside Tuesday and Thursday of each week as protest days against meat gouging. Even retail butchers have joined the protest, many of them posting placards from the Council over their counters.

Street corner meetings, baby-carriage parades and tenant canvassing by Council members have brought a warm response, it is reported.

Garden Rally Tomorrow by District 65

District 65 of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers of America will celebrate its 18th anniversary with a city-wide membership meeting at Madison Square Garden tomorrow (Tuesday).

David Livingston, the union's president, stated yesterday that the rally marks mobilization of strength in the campaign for new contracts.

Highlight of the meeting will be a two-hour dramatic pageant.

ANASTASIA SENT GOONS TO WEST COAST, SAYS BRIDGES

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Harry Bridges, in a press conference at Hotel Piccadilly to reply to ferrence with 50 New York newsmen, revealed yesterday that Anthony Anastasia, the Brooklyn waterfront gangster, sent squads of his men to San Francisco to attempt to unload Isthmian Line cargo vessels loaded by his men in New York.

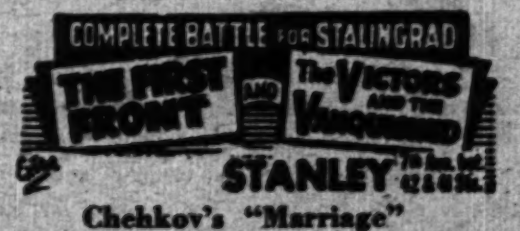
The Isthmian Line is struck by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association of the CIO, whose picket lines are respected by Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Bridges declared, however, that "our men know a racketeer when they see one." He said he had no doubt of the ability of the West Coast dockers to handle the situation despite the cooperation Anastasia and Joe Ryan's goons were promised by Harry Lundeborg, the AFL's West Coast seamen's official.

As the press interview was going on, word came from the Brooklyn piers that striking rank and file squad cars pulled Anastasia's own men off the Isthmian Docks. Bridges called the press confer-

ence at Hotel Piccadilly to reply to Ryan's yelling that he, Bridges, was responsible for the New York rank and file walkout. Bridges said: "Ryan is giving me credit I don't deserve. As usual he is blowing smoke to cover up a phony settlement that he's trying to put over on the East Coast longshoremen."

"This is strictly a fight between the rank and file New York longshoremen and Joe Ryan, his strike-breaking Anastasias and his shipowner pals. I had nothing to do with the walkout and neither did my union, and Ryan knows it. Bridges said the shape-up is the basis of racketeering. The elimination of this evil since 1934 has eliminated racketeering on the West Coast.



Don't Miss

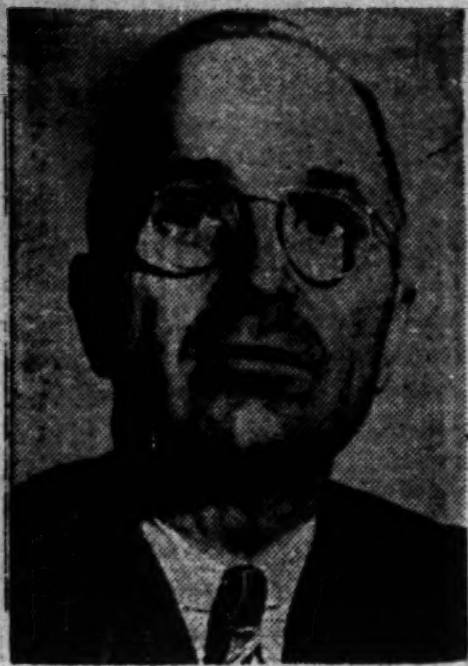
"A MEDAL FOR WILLIE" and "SWAN SONG"

Now playing — CLUB BARON, 132nd St. and Lenox Ave
Mondays through Thursdays — 8:40 P. M.

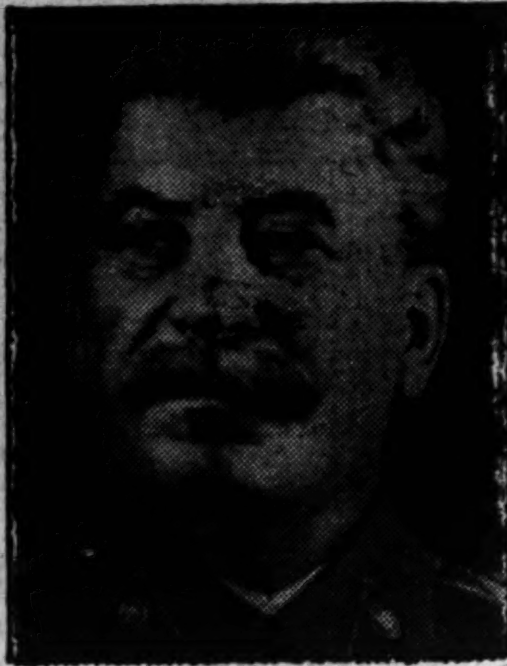
ADM. \$1.80, \$1.20 and 90 cents

Tickets at COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS
261 W. 125th Street, UN 4-4002

Urge Truman Meet with Stalin



TRUMAN



STALIN

Urging a "face-to-face" meeting with Premier Stalin, the American Peace Crusade yesterday proposed to President Truman that he take hold of the new possibilities for peace afforded by the recent exchange of notes between the United States and the USSR.

Thomas Richardson and Reverend Willard Uphaus, APC co-directors, made the proposal in a letter to Truman.

The letter declared that such a meeting would of itself contribute immeasurably to a lessening of world tensions.

The letter proposed four steps which could guarantee progress towards peace; a face to face meeting with Premier Stalin; an immediate cease fire in Korea; repudiation of irresponsible threats by government spokesmen to use atomic weapons in Korea; elimination of notes of belligerency, force, and hostility towards those with whom we seek to agree to live in peace.

British Seal Off Suez, Occupy Customs Offices

CARIO, Oct. 21.—British infantry supported by armored units sealed off the Suez canal zone today and occupied the Egyptian custom offices in the port of Suez.

The British forces dug in astride the route from the Siani Peninsula across the canal zone towards Cairo and were stationed across all roads from Cairo leading into the zone. They halted all traffic and subjected Egyptians to a thorough search.

Britain's swift action came a few hours after Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in a radio address that Britain is "standing firm" in Egypt.

WHAT ARE OUR TERMS?

An Editorial

WHEN IS ALL THIS killing in Korea going to end?

The answer is up to us, the plain folk of America, it seems.

As far back as June of this year, the Koreans and Chinese quickly agreed to the Soviet proposal for a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel. Secretary of State Acheson had said publicly and officially that the 38th Parallel would be all right with Washington too. It looked as if our boys would come home.

But they are still dying at a terrible rate.

Ridgway's bombers have repeatedly machine-gunned the neutral zone—he has admitted it. The queer thing is that these strafings always take place just when an agreement seems unavoidable.

OUR ENVOY TO MOSCOW, Admiral Kirk, tells us that we have to be "cold-blooded" in dealing with the Russians; we have to get so strong that we can ram our conditions down their throats. This is what Truman calls "negotiating from positions of strength." This policy is ludicrous and tragic at the same time. It has failed in practice and can only lead to war and national disaster.

THE DOOR IS WIDE OPEN to peace talks in Korea.

The door is wide open to peace talks between us and Moscow. All we have to do is to enter the negotiations room and talk terms. Exactly on what terms will we call off the killing in Korea? No one knows now.

Exactly on what terms will we renew the basic principle of UN unanimity among the Big Five Powers? Must Russia accept the re-armed Nazis, Franco, and Emperor Hirohito as our price?

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky has again offered to sit down with Truman to work out a peace settlement. Why does Washington refuse? Why do we spurn cease-fire in Korea?

There isn't an American organization or individual who shouldn't inform President Truman to sit down at the table, to end the killing in Korea.

Truce 'Possible' Says Korea Radio

A truce in the Korean war is "possible," said a radio news broadcast yesterday from North Korean capital.

The broadcast quoted an editorial in the "People's Daily," newspaper of the People's Republic of Korea. It said Gen.

Matthew B. Ridgway should stop his "delaying tactics" so that an "agreement on a fair and reasonable basis" could be reached promptly.

The way was cleared for resumption of Korean truce talks when liaison teams from both

sides agreed Sunday on ground rules for new negotiations in a muddy bean patch at Panmunjom.

It was predicted that a full dress conference would reopen Tuesday or Wednesday at the village in no-man's land.

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Dockers Mobilize This Morning to Shut Down Entire N.Y. Port

By GEORGE MORRIS

New York longshoremen, having voted to declare a general strike in the entire New York area, including the Jersey side, will turn out en masse this morning to shut down every one of the port's 600 piers. Brooklyn's strikers will meet at Army Base, the 58th

St. pier early this morning, and branch out from there to picket. In Manhattan, the follow up of the decision came yesterday, morning, when several hundred longshoremen mass at Pied 90, where the Queen Mary docked. They received promise from Patrick Connolly, head of Local 824, working that area, that he would pull his men off later in the day.

The week-long rank and file strike, now under the direction of a committee of 30, was unanimously declared a general walk-out at a meeting Saturday of some 3,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association in Manhattan Center, sponsored by the six locals that spearheaded the movement.

BALK RETURN MOVE

The mass meeting, demanding renewed negotiations for the original demands—25 cents an hour, 10 cents more an hour into the welfare fund, and a day's guarantee wage when called to work—gave its most thunderous voice vote against a motion to "return to work for our country."

Speaking against the motion, a youthful member of Local 791 and a veteran, said he came back from World War II service to find "lousy conditions" and was sure that the boys on Korea don't want to come back to the same conditions. "We are fighting for them, too," he added. His speech was seconded in a similar vein by a Brooklyn vet.

After that, the motion to return was defeated by a unanimous vote, (Continued on Page 6)

NEWARK READERS MAP FUND AND PRESS DRIVE

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Newark readers of the Daily Worker and The Worker, meeting last Thursday for the second time since they organized to back their papers' right to publish, raised \$35 and pledged increased effort to increase the readership of both papers.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Newark Freedom of the Press Committee, was attended by workers, housewives and owners of small businesses. One housewife related the experience of having visited old friends, discussing the Daily Worker with them, and obtaining a \$5 contribution. The owner of a small business announced that her store carried the Daily Worker and asked that readers request other store-

keepers to do likewise.

R. Ruben, the chairman, said he had gotten a storekeeper near his home to take five papers daily and that a check revealed that all of them are being sold.

Some of the plans outlined included readers' get-togethers in homes, visiting three or four friends and contacts between committee meetings for subscriptions, and increasing the bundle orders to be delivered on the weekend.

A speaker pointed out that one of the means which the warmakers intended to use to silence the workers' press was financial strangulation.

Main speaker at the meeting was Abner W. Berry, editorial board member of the Daily Worker.

Truman's Own Pastor Assails Naming of Envoy to Vatican

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Truman's Baptist pastor, speaking from his pulpit, today called on all like-minded citizens to use every "honorable means" to defeat the President's nomination

of Gen. Mark W. Clark as the first U. S. ambassador to the Vatican. The Rev. Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden said he felt the nomination was "in direct opposition to one of the most cherished American principles: the separation of church and state."

Truman, who attends the church frequently, was not present at today's services.

The nomination was assailed by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, president of the National Council of Churches; Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of New York and American president of the World Council of Churches; Dr. J. M. Dawson, executive secretary of the Baptist Public Affairs Committee; Glenn L. Archer, executive secretary of Protestants and Other American United for Separation of Church and State, and Dr. J. W. Behnken, president of the Missouri Synod, governor (Continued on Page 3)

Form Labor Group for Mulzac

Queens unionists in longshore, auto, metal, electrical and other industries have swung into the campaign to elect Captain Hugh N. Mulzac to the borough presidency.

A reception Friday night, at the headquarters of Local 1227 United Electrical Workers, set up a Non-Partisan Labor Committee for the American Labor Party candidate, and mapped a program of energetic support for him.

The program included rallying of Queens labor for the large Jamaica Arena rally next Thursday evening.

Captain Mulzac, first Negro to

command a ship in the U. S. merchant marine, is himself a unionist of many years standing in the maritime industry and worked actively on behalf of unionization during his 20 years at sea.

He assisted the United Electrical Workers during a recent lock-out of 600 of its members in the Waldes Kohinoor factory in Long Island City.

ALP clubs furnished food, funds, dental and medical care to the locked out workers, who finally won their battle with the employers.

Commenting on Captain Mul-

zac's background and role, James La Garry, UE business manager of Local 1227 who presided at the reception, noted that Queens labor has long had its strikes broken through "untrammeled police violence," and it would be a new experience to have a labor man at Borough Hall.

In his brief address to the gathering, Captain Mulzac noted the huge amounts of labor's toil that now went into making of destructive products for war.

"If we could take a small percentage of taxes, now being collected for war, and use it for schools and hospitals and sub-

ways," he said, "we would be doing great honor to our country."

He charged the war drive is the foundation of the difficulties now besetting the American worker, and maintained no candidate of the two major parties or the Liberal party could honestly come out against war, or the higher taxes and prices, or the wage freeze, because their parties are behind the war program.

Henry Foner of the Fur Workers Joint Board, was named chairman of the Non-Partisan Labor Committee, and Garry was elected treasurer.

Urges Wires as Attorney Files for Ingram Pardon



MRS. INGRAM

The announcement that an application to the Georgia Pardon Board for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram will be made by her attorney this week has brought a call from the Civil Rights Congress for "a flood of letters and telegrams by Negro and white Americans, irrespective of political differences, urging immediate freedom for this heroic Negro mother and her two sons."

According to news reports, the application will be accompanied by lists of thousands of petitioners including Negro and white Georgians from every section of that state. Thousands of petitions, letters and telegrams from all over the United States and from many countries abroad are known to be already on file with the Pardon Board.

In its call, the CRC said, "The fight for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram and her two sons cuts across political and all other lines. We are certain that millions of Americans—Negro and white—in the trade unions, the churches, women's organizations and all people's groups will immediately flood the Pardon Board's offices in Atlanta with appeals for the Ingrams' freedom."

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, were sentenced to death in the electric chair four years ago following their self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked the mother. National and world-wide protest forced the State of Georgia to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

McAvoy Kept Corrupt Gang Out of City Welfare Dept.

By HARRY RAYMOND

Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for President of the City Council, has had considerable experience fighting corruption in city government. Corrupt politicians kept their hands off the New York City Department of Welfare during the entire period he served there as Deputy Commissioner. The old Tammany crowd began moving in the day McAvoy was forced out of his post by a red-baiting campaign inspired by the Hearst press.

The old boodle gang is back again. The city and all its departments have been disgraced by corrupt men of both major political parties. And McAvoy is one man they all fear today.

"A Frank Costello and a Longie Zwillman are the natural products of national, state and city governments which are lining the pockets of their henchmen behind the mask of war hysteria and dollar patriotism," McAvoy declared explaining the issues of the current municipal campaign.

Honesty in city government can be restored, he said. But he warned:

"Honesty and efficiency in our city government depends upon stopping the drive toward war and thus eliminating the most important source of corruption—fat war contracts and fat war profits."

"Any candidate for political office who claims that he can clean out the grafters and racketeers and restore good government in the City of New York without fighting to stop the drive to war and war profiteering is perpetuating a cheap fraud on the people who

deeply and earnestly want genuine good city government."

McAvoy believes the people of New York City will rally behind the American Labor Party program once it is presented to them and they understand it.

"It's a brief four-point program," he said. He outlined it as follows:

- An end to the Korean war; United States initiative for good faith negotiations among the five great powers for peaceful settlement of outstanding differences.

- Return to peacetime economy; deep cut in armament spending; genuine price and profits controls; an end to the wage freeze and the attacks on unemployment insurance as exemplified by the Hughes-Brees Bill; adequate welfare budget; opposition to the proposed 15-cent subway fare, sales tax increases and increased rents.

- An end of discrimination against Negro and Puerto Rican people with full legislative guarantees of civil rights and representation of Negro and Puerto Rican people in all levels of government.

- An end to McCarthyism, McCarranism and Taft-Hartleyism; repeal of the Smith Act and return to the Bill of Rights; full collective bargaining rights for teachers, policemen, sanitation men and all over city employees.

"We believe the ALP should poll a big vote this year on Row D," McAvoy said. "But votes are not the only objective. Our aim is to build an organization of the people that will function the year around in defense of the people's needs."

Mexico Ex-President Backs Iran

By A. B. MACIL

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (Tele-ress). — Ex-President Lazaro Cardenas has expressed full support for Iran's action in nationalizing its oil industry and has declared that "all countries that love justice and their own sovereignty" should halt Britain's attempts at armed intervention.

Cardenas' statements were made in an exclusive interview carried in the October issue of Paz. His views carry special weight because it was he who, in response to a popular movement, nationalized the Mexican oil industry in 1928 despite the threats of the United States and British trusts that previously owned it.

General Cardenas was interviewed by Luis Enrique Delano, Chilean writer and ex-diplomat, who is secretary of the editorial committee of Paz, a journal published here on behalf of the Latin American peace movement. The interview took place in the town of Uruapan in Cardenas' native state of Michoacan, where for over three years he has been directing a vast public works project, including the reclamation of desert land, construction of hydro-electric plants, roads, schools, hospitals, libraries, etc.

"The position of the Iranian people in carrying through the nationalization of oil is justified and proper," Cardenas said. "There is no doubt they have the same right to it as Mexico had in 1938."

Asked about Britain's hostile attitude, he replied: "England's hos-

tile attitude toward Iran and the threat of armed intervention should be prevented by all countries that love justice and their own sovereignty. England is placing herself outside the democratic cause by threatening a people who are recovering their rights to their own subsoil."

Cardenas, who is a vice-president of the World Peace Council, also stated: "The Iranian people are defending their sovereignty with the moral and legal force available to them, and there is no doubt they will persist in this vigorous attitude."

Paz simultaneously published a letter which Cardenas sent on June 22 to Premier Mossadegh. Its text reads in part:

"The radio has transmitted to Mexico and the entire world your government's decision decreeing the expropriation of the oil industry in order to place it in the hands of a national body. This act, revealing the patriotism of your people, grows in stature in view of threats of the imperialist interests which do not want to yield despite justice that is on the side of the countries that claim the benefit of their own natural resources."

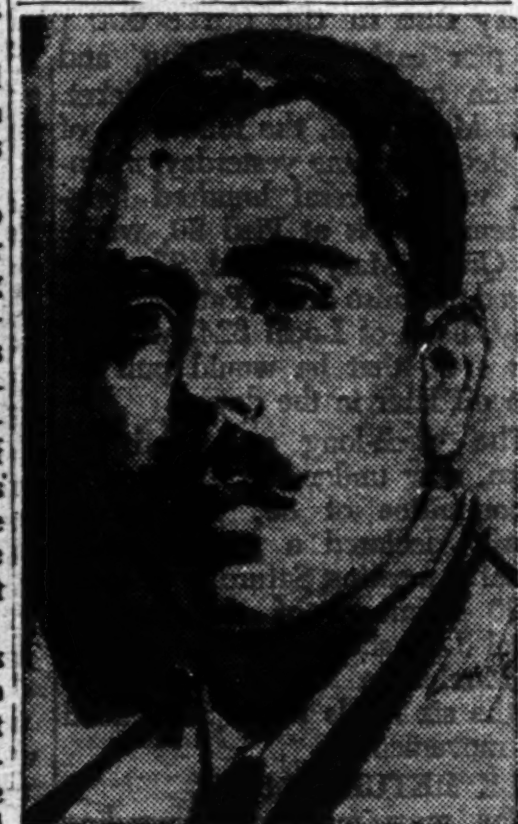
"Nevertheless, justice marches on, and today it is Iran's turn to recover its petroleum wealth that will permit it to develop its economy. In 1938 Mexico reclaimed the oil industry that the British and North American companies were exploiting, and since then national elements have successfully directed it."

"A large group of Mexicans

Seasonal Job Pickup Below Normal, Says BLS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The usual pickup in non-farm employment expected between August and September did not occur this year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics admitted today.

Employment in non-farm establishments between mid-August and mid-September rose only 180,000, compared to an average August-September gain of nearly a half million during the past five years.



CARDENAS

takes the liberty of making known through you to the people of Iran their admiration and congratulations."

Rap Police Coercion to Compel Attendance at CD Meetings

Police coercion of citizens and tenants to attend so-called civil defense meetings are illegal, a high Civil Defense Agency official tacitly admitted yesterday. The State Defense Act gives police authority to demand such attendance only of local air raid wardens, civil defense aides and others already signed up with the agency, he said.

Robert Mulrean, public relations chief of the Civil Defense Agency, Mulrean was queried about police memorandum to tenants which said: "You are directed to attend a meeting of the tenants in this building in the lobby at—P.M. on —Subject of vital importance

to be discussed concerning your welfare."

"Do local officers have the right to 'direct' anybody to attend meetings?" he was asked.

"No, they can only 'request' people to come to defense meetings," he replied.

"What about the implications behind the word 'direct'?"

"Under the State Defense Act civil defense wardens can be directed to act. But the word 'request' would be a better term for people in general."

"Would you say that the use of the phrase 'you are directed' when applied to tenants is a psychological pressure by the police?"

"Yes, I would think so. It was meant to get people off their—and end this apathy about civilian defense," Mulrean declared.

This action on the part of the police came to light when residents of many buildings in Brooklyn were called to the building lobbies for meetings at which they were told that atom war is just around the corner.

In downtown Brooklyn, for example, printed slips of paper were shoved under doors telling tenants "You are directed to attend a meeting of the tenants of this building in the lobby." The slip was signed, in this case, by Sgt. Alfred G. Joseph, Precinct Air Warden Service Coordinating Officer who makes his office at the local police station.

The meetings were conducted in a blunt and cursory style by a police officer who told the tenants, in effect, "Don't kid yourself. The Russians are going to drop the atom bomb on New York soon, and you might as well get ready for it."

The meeting did not last longer than five or ten minutes, according to reports, and were apparently arranged on a tight schedule of 15-minute intervals to cover as many buildings as possible during the evening.

THIS STATE FARM MAKES 6 MILLION QUARTS OF WINE A YEAR

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

As you drive northeast from Tbilisi toward the Great Caucasus mountain range you pass fields and fields of Georgian grape. Then in the Alizoni valley you come to Tsinandali where some of the finest wine in the world comes from. In Russia and the Ukraine I had visited collective farms (Kolkhoz); now I wanted to see a State Farm or Sovkhoz.

"You couldn't have come to a better place to find out about a State Farm," the big 55-year-old director of the Tsinandali Farm, Yona Charkviani said to me. My tour of this Sovkhoz started early in the morning with the museum dedicated to the life of the 19th century romantic poet Chavchavadze, who had lived in Tsinandali. It ended with a dinner at the director's house where the food and the wine was even more fabulous than in all the wonderful stories I had heard about Georgian hospitality.

A state farm is a factory in the fields, and in this case includes not only vineyards but also a huge winery and tremendous wine cell-

Giant Soviet Enterprise Operates As a Factory in the Fields

lars that produce 6,000,000 quarts annually. Although the Collective farm is the main form of socialist economy in agriculture, the State Farms perform an important function in specialized types of agriculture, or as experimental centers and aids to the general development of Soviet agriculture.

Tsinandali has doubled its acreage under grape in the last four years and now has 1,000 acres of vineyards. It has 19 tractors and 25 trucks, a machine shop as well as the big winery. There are also large herds of cattle, swine and poultry.

PAID IN WAGES

The workers in the fields as well as the winery are all paid in wages and belong to the agricultural workers trade unions. The average wage here is about 800 rubles (\$250) a month and wages range from 600 to 1,500 rubles a month for an eight hour work day. Collective bargaining is carried on as in an ordinary factory.

During the busy season additional workers are hired and paid at the regular trade union rates. Those seasonal workers come from surrounding collective farms who are able to supplement their income in this way.

Beside their wages, the Tsinandali workers own their private plots of half an acre to an acre each and they own their own cattle, pigs and poultry.

You can find practically all the conveniences and amenities right on this State Farm that you have in some of the biggest factories of the city. I visited the hospital for example, staffed by four doctors and ten nurses. It has modern equipment for surgery, excellent facilities for child birth and maintains the strict cleanliness you find in city hospitals.

WORKERS' HOMES

The workers live mainly in three-room of two-family homes, built of brick and stone with red-tiled roofs. They pay about 3 to

5 percent of their wages for rent. You could see the high standard of living reflected in the excellent lay-out of the homes, their furnishings and the food stores I was able to observe. Thirty of the farm workers here own their own Pobeda or Molokvich cars and there are motorcycles all over the place.

After seeing the row on row of 5,000 quart barrels down in the cool wine cellars I found out that they make their own barrels and turn out 30 a day.

Back in the administrative office, seated in arm chairs shaped like wine barrels we began the ritual of tasting Tsinandali wines. I sampled the No. 1 white, the No. 2 and No. 4 red wines, first before they were aged and then when they had been aged three years. All dry wines they taste as good as any French wine I've ever had.

Once Tsinandali was a 175-acre estate of a landlord. Today it's a State farm which makes the finest wines in the world available to the workers and peasants of Georgia and the whole of the Soviet Union.

'Medal for Willie' Advances The Negro People's Theatre

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The play, the players, and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts who put in A Medal for Willie, a one-act play by William Branch, last Monday night proved two things to this reviewer.

One, that a theater of the Negro people, late coming on the scene is at hand. And two, that this theater will create the truth about Negro life under oppression. And this truth, sent into the battle for liberation, will help make us free!

The play tells about a U. S. Army general who came from Washington to Midway, a Southern town to award a medal posthumously to the parents of Willie Jackson, a young Negro killed in battle. It was drawn from a true story that took place in Memphis, Tenn.

The ceremony takes place in the jimcrow "colored school" which has an unsegregated audience for the first time in the town's history. And in seven scenes we see the inside of rotten Negro oppression, the fight-back spirit of Negroes and the meaning of the war.

All those interested in finding out what happened to the medal and the general will have to go to the Club Baron, 143d Street and

A MEDAL FOR WILLIE by William Branch at the Club Baron sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

Janitor	Joseph McFadden
Janitress	Helen Martin
Taylor	Julian Mayfield
Mrs. Jackson	Clarice Taylor
Lucy Mae	Helen Owens
Captain	Ed Hill
Superintendent	Stefan Geirach
Barber	On Horne
Customer	Sheppard Kerman
Shineboy	Roger Furman
Editor	Edmund Williams
Reporter	Harry Bergman
Bernice	Jeannette Conliffe
Buddy	Roger Furman
White Boy	Ed Walsh
Principal	Kenneth Manigault
Mr. Jackson	Charles Griffin

Lenox Avenue. The play is presented Monday through Thursday.

It would be needless to single out any one actor or actress for praise. These youthful Negro and white performers are part of that growing army of artists who instead of trying to "go Hollywood" seem to be interested in "going to the people."

But the magnificent portrayal of Mrs. Jackson, Willie's mother by Clarice Taylor, was alive with understanding of the trials and tribulations of Negro women.

This production was an exciting experiment which drew back the curtain on the new vitality of Negro culture.

Since it was an experiment it was not without flaws. It seems to me that Kenneth Manigault's portrayal of the handkerchief head school principal was done so broadly that he became a buffoon. Likewise, the school superintendent, by Stefan Geirach; the General by Harry Byrdman; and the Mayor by Engel Conrov, also feel in the caricature area.

And while idiocy is surely a part of white supremacy—as the old lady used to say, "If it wasn't so serious I'd break right down and laugh"—the fact is it a serious matter.

The hand of the director, Elwood Smith, himself a rising young Negro actor, faltered slightly in this respect. But all in all, the play is throbbing with the eager vitality of fine serious play-makers.

The curtain raiser, Swan Song by Anton Chekhov, was an actor's dream in the hands of Bill Robinson, who played Vasily. Nikita was played by Joseph McFadden Maxwell Glanville, also an actor produced the two plays.

Branch, the author of Medal for Willie won't be around to see how his play goes. You see, he went into the Army the day after the play opened.

Jewish Youth Monthly Hits Silence on 'Oliver Twist'

Jewish Youth Builder, a progressive monthly for Jewish youth, raps the "ominous silence" of the major Jewish "defense" organizations (Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Committee) toward the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist film. In an editorial in its current issue the magazine states:

After a two-year delay due to protests against its anti-Semitic character, the producers of the film Oliver Twist have released it in America's major cities, including New York, the world's largest Jewish city.

The nationwide release has been accompanied by an ominous silence on the part of Jewish organizations and the so-called 'defense' agencies.

Though Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League pointed out in a New York radio broadcast that the source of the film's Fagin character was the same as that used by the Nazis in their anti-Semitic propaganda, he gave assurances that the ADL would not protest the release. Other 'defense' groups have been similarly silent.

The silence of Jewish organizations and some items in the Anglo-Jewish press give the impression that something unsavory is afoot—all the more hateful because of the viciousness of the Fagin portrayal.

1. The New York theater in which the film opened is owned by a Jew who, according to the American Jewish Press agency, specifically volunteered to exhibit the film to forestall protests. Did the theater owner have the approval of the 'defense' agencies and their promise to choke off protests?

2. The national office, of the American Jewish Congress is reported (Chicago Sentinel, Aug. 2) to have voiced disapproval of protest-action proposed by the Northside Chapter of AJC.

3. When militant opponents of anti-Semitism organized a picket line in Los Angeles, they were

denounced by the Jewish Community Council there.

One is almost forced to the conclusion that the full story of the Oliver Twist opening has not been told. The Jewish Examiner made a telling point when it pointed to 'the paralysis of the Jewish community to the point where they are willing to compromise the interests of our people rather than risk the enmity of demagogues who would use the 'red' smear against militant action.

Jewish Youth Builder rejects this compromise—perhaps, betrayal—of the interests of our people. We call for action to quarantine the virus of anti-Semitism on America's motion picture screens. Jewish youth should make known their protests to the exhibitors of the film and to state agencies controlling film exhibition. (In New York, letters should be addressed to the Board of Regents, Albany).

After the Streicher cartoons came Maidenek, Treblinka, Dachau, Buchenwald, Auschwitz. Let us stop Oliver Twist before the celluloid strips of the film become a road leading to crematoria.

'Candy Story' in Foreign Languages

Two foreign language productions of Barnard Rubin's play, The Candy Story were announced yesterday by New Playwrights, which is presenting the show Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at the Brighton Community Center.

One of the new productions will be in Jewish and staged at Los Angeles. The other will be in Sinhalese and presented by the University of Ceylon Theater in Colombo, capital of the far-off island.

The Jewish production will have its premiere next month at the Folks Buehne, Los Angeles, under the direction of Reuben Wendorf, Jewish actor and director who appeared here in Arnold Manoff's "All You Need Is One Good Break."

The Sinhalese premiere is set for Dec. 1.

New Playwrights is in negotiations for other productions of the play in England, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

Condolences

LODGE 716
Jewish People's Fraternal Order
extends deep condolences to the
B A L E
family on the loss of their
beloved father

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Nat Low . . .

OTHERS WHO KNEW Nat Low longer and better than I did will undoubtedly write more fully about him. I really knew Nat less than two years. He came to the Daily Worker as a young volunteer in the summer of 1940—he was only 34 when he died last Monday in Los Angeles. Nat took over the sports work when I left in 1942 and when I came back early in '46 he had just been taken to the hospital with the "fatal" heart ailment which he was to live with and conquer for almost five years.

In the time we worked together Nat infused the sports section with his teeming creativeness. He was a guy with a lot of ideas—most of them good. A product of the Brownsville working class, Nat had a quality which you could only describe as an angry simplicity. It was a quality which helped immeasurably in lifting the long fight against baseball jimcrow out of its occasional routinism.

In his years on the Daily Worker, Nat dealt sports discrimination some of its most telling blows, and that's what I'd like to deal with today because some people may not remember fully and others may not have known of these important things that Nat Low did.

The way Nat pursued the campaign flowed out of his full understanding and confidence in the fighting spirit and militance of the Negro people, specifically as it applied to the criminal baseball ban, a militance which the big press always tried to hide and deny. The actions he launched stand as examples of the best kind of collaboration of white and Negro in the fight against the blight of white supremacy.

Here are just two examples taken from the record of his work. In July of 1943 Pittsburgh Pirate president William Benswanger happened to accompany his team to New York for a series with the Dodgers. Nat promptly clipped a copy of the statement which had been wrung from Commissioner Landis in 1942 (there is no official discrimination, it is up to the individual magnates to hire the best players available, etc.) went up to the hotel room where Benswanger was staying, handed him the clipping, and asked him how about it.

After an hour and a half of hemming and hawing Benswanger agreed to give tryouts to three Negro players, specifying that his weak team needed most of all a catcher, second basemen and pitcher and asking Nat if there were any Negro players around who could fill the bill. Nat said yes, and named three players. The date of the tryout at Forbes Field was set, Nat informed the three players and the story went out over the national wires, creating tremendous excitement.

The three players were a young catcher named Roy Campanella, pitcher Dave Barnhill and second baseman Roy Hughes. (So the Daily Worker named Campy as a major leaguer five years before Branch Rickey "discovered" him.) Overnight big crowds turned out at the Negro League games where the three were playing. The Daily Worker was flooded with congratulatory mail from fans all over the country, many of whom had never read the paper or even heard of it before.

Then just before the scheduled tryouts Benswanger backed out. He whined to Low that he had been the victim of powerful forces, in and out of baseball who were against it. At a grim meeting with the three players, Nat broke the bad news and then answered a question directed to the paper and the party which led the long fight. "Yes," he said, "We'll keep fighting."

THE FIGHT WENT ON and grew in many ways and then early in 1945 came the chance for an action which was to prove decisive. Because of new wartime travel restrictions, the Brooklyn Dodgers, instead of going south, pitched their spring training camp at Bear Mountain in New York. Branch Rickey was now the Brooklyn prexy. He had repeatedly turned down the demands of delegations to try out Negro players, through getting increasingly uncomfortable under the growing heat of Brooklyn's democratic-minded fandom.

Nat armed himself with a copy of the newly passed FEPC law, contacted six sports writers, and outlined a plan of marching in unannounced on the Dodgers' camp with a couple of Negro League stars and demanding a tryout. He contacted two outstanding players, Terris MacDuffie and Dave Thomas. It was the kind of action that suited to a T the militant spirit of the Negro players, sick and disgusted at the years of runaround.

At the last moment, the five writers for big daily papers begged off, only Joe Bostic, sports editor of the then existant Negro weekly Peoples Voice, sticking to his guns. Nat, Bostic and the two-players went to Bear Mountain. After a lot of double talk and soft soap, the astonished Rickey, realizing that he was up against it, agreed to a "tryout." The whole thing was a farce lasting 10 minutes after which Rickey pompously wrote off the two players as not good enough, a ridiculous procedure. But it was a historic, nationally publicized event just the same, and set an example and tone which was to hasten the breach in jimcrow's walls.

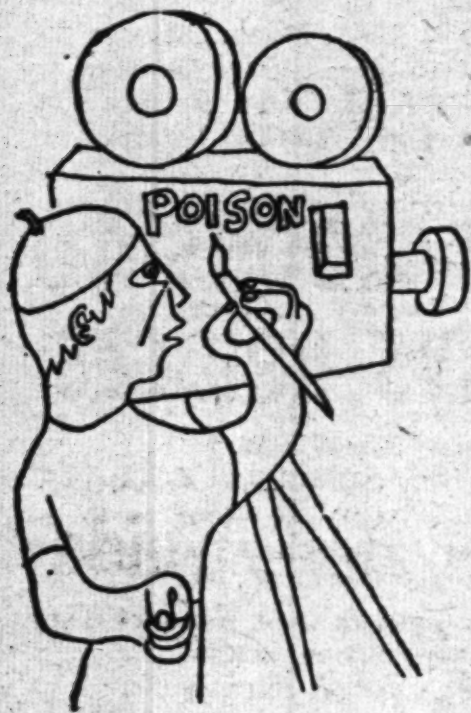
Just nine days later, inspired by the "march on Bear Mountain," three other Negro players walked into Fenway Park in Boston and demanded a tryout. Their names? Jackie Robinson, Sam Jethroe and Marv Williams. (The latter, youngest of the trio, is coming up with the St. Louis Browns next spring. You've heard of the other two!) They got the Bear Mountain treatment. The frightened Bosox bigwigs, who work for lumber millionaire Tom Yawkey, mumbled that the players "weren't good enough."

But the news was spreading throughout the land. The Bear Mountain trip had lifted the anti-jimcrow campaign to a new militant level and it was later that same year when Brooklyn made the first move toward baseball democracy. In Jackie Robinson's autobiography "My Own Story" is the line "So I was the lucky guy who benefited from all the groundwork." The true history of our country will some day tell the story of Nat Low's role in the climactic blows against baseball discrimination.

THERE ARE MANY other important and eloquent things Nat Low did while on the Daily Worker. And Californians are familiar with his contributions through the West Coast Peoples World these last five years when he was a gravely sick invalid. This is not intended as one of those all-glowing eulogies which depart from reality. Nat Low, like most of us, had his faults and shortcomings. But none of them ever was a lack of loyalty and devotion to the working class and its papers. What we have set down here are facts.

Another fact is that Nat Low, despite his serious ailment, could have prolonged his life by simply lying in bed, sitting in the sun, reading and not trying to do much of anything. But because the

(Continued on Page 8)



Launching Negro Writers' Workshop

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts announces the opening of its Writer's Workshop commencing Tuesday evening at 8:30 at the Committee office, 261 W. 125 St., Room 308.

The workshop, under the direction of Philip Bonosky, invites writers, published and unpublished, to bring in their works, which will be discussed by the participants. Attempts will be made to market meritorious material.

The committee feels there are many and young aspiring Negro writers, with unpublished and even unwritten creative efforts, who are anxious for such a group where round table discussions are held, and where the writer comes into contact with others of his profession.

Most of the material written about the Negro which appears in America is written by whites. The committee feels that it is high time that the Negro writer was added.

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U.S.-Soviet Amity Council Calls Parley

"The struggle for Peace Versus the Drive Toward War" is the subject of a conference under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The conference will take place Saturday, Oct. 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Brevoort Hotel, Fifth Ave. at Eighth St.

Papers prepared for the conference by Harry F. Ward, Victor Perlo, Maud Russell, Eslande Robeson and Hector Jacques will examine the war drive in relation to various areas of the globe such as Asia, Middle East, Africa and Western Europe. The peace policy of the Soviet Union will be explored, along with the possibilities of changing the direction of the United States' world policy in order to make possible American-Soviet cooperation to serve as a bulwark of world peace. The conference will be moderated by Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild. The audience will participate in the proceedings.

Registration for the conference, including a light luncheon, is \$2. Special rate for students—\$1.25, including a light luncheon.

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Ryan Promises Pact Talks; Dockers to Hold Mass Rally

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

Flying squads of rank-and-file longshoremen, pulling out the few remaining docks Friday, including those under boss and hoodlum Anthony Anastasia, forced "King" Joe Ryan to agree to try for new negotiations.

Ryan suddenly reversed his position a few hours after his machine covered the waterfront with a back-to-work appeal. A committee of local officials headed by some of his own friends told him the strike was 100 percent solid and they had no alternative but to make the walkout official.

In the meantime, Gene Sampson, business agent of Chelsea's Local 791, one of the six spearheading the walkout, moved with his group to take leadership of the strike with a mass meeting of Manhattan and Brooklyn longshoremen set in Manhattan Center Saturday.

The local rank-and-file strike committee—those who have been the heart and soul of the walkout—called upon the longshoremen, through "Dockers News," to turn out at Manhattan Center.

"We must avoid a suicidal fight for power between officials," declared "Dockers News." "We

want only a fight to win our demands. Every official among the cooperating locals will be judged on that basis.

"Fighting through to win our demands is the best way to bury the Ryans and Anastasias and anyone else who tries to become a big gun or a big goon."

"Dockers News" added:

"Let every gang in every local elect a delegate to a committee from each local. Let these committees work with any official who will fight with us and mobilize our full strength."

The headline of the daily rank-and-file bulletin said: "Beware of Phony Back-to-Work Traps." The bulletin reported that the first steps toward uniting the six spearheading the locals for joint action were taken and that the solidarity of the dockers "tore Ryan's red-baiting scheme to shreds."

Earlier Sampson rapped Ryan's red-baiting as follows:

"I am sick and tired of these

references to communism that emanate from Ryan's headquarters and elsewhere. These men who refuse to work are more patriotic than their critics. If the critics were half as patriotic and honest we would not have this situation."

Thus it appeared that both Ryan and Sampson, long rivals for ILA leadership, sought to take leadership. But it is the grassroots committees at the docks that are the real power that has made them move.

There was no doubt that Ryan is trying his old tricks to behead the strike. After a conference with some local leaders he said:

"They say that they have received assurances that other locals along the waterfront are going out with the struck men and tie up the entire port. The officers of the ILA will represent the men and direct them."

Ryan's switch was hurried by the news that hundreds of dockers, angered that Erie Basin docks, including the Isthmian Line's, bossed by Anastasia, were still working, came down upon them and stopped all work.

Anastasia again mounted a sound truck, as he did in his strikebreaking try Wednesday at

the Army Base, and shouted to the men to go back to work. As he shouted and the men hooted and catcalled, he noticed that the men who were working on the dock he bosses, were coming out. "My pier. They closed the hatches!" he shouted.

"There will be a meeting in New York," he continued frantically. "Everybody from the steamship company will be there, the ILA, the city and commissioner Kornblum."

But only laughter and jeering was the answer from the hundreds of longshoremen.

Anastasia was apparently referring to a meeting arranged at the direction of acting Mayor Sharkey through the city's labor relations director David Kronblum. Ryan, too, said he is summoned to such a meeting and was apparently the source of information for the Brooklyn hoodlum.

The walkout at his own piers, where he presumably had a strong hold upon the men, was a stunning blow to Anastasia and his brother Albert, reputed triggerman for Murder, Inc.

Local 1258, Manhattan was the latest to give official sanction to the walkout at a membership meeting in Veronica's Church yesterday.

ANASTASIA SENT GOONS TO WEST COAST, SAYS BRIDGES

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Harry Bridges, in a press conference with 50 New York newsmen, revealed yesterday that Anthony Anastasia, the Brooklyn waterfront gangster, sent squads of his men to San Francisco to attempt to unload Isthmian Line cargo vessels loaded by his men in New York.

The Isthmian Line is struck by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association of the CIO, whose picket lines are respected by Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Bridges declared, however, that "our men know a racketeer when they see one." He said he had no doubt of the ability of the West Coast dockers to handle the situation despite the cooperation Anastasia and Joe Ryan's goons were promised by Harry Lundeberg, the AFL's West Coast seamen's official.

As the press interview was going on, word came from the Brooklyn piers that striking rank and file squad cars pulled Anastasia's own men off the Isthmian Docks.

Bridges called the press conference at Hotel Picadilly to reply to Ryan's yelling that he, Bridges, was responsible for the New York rank and file walkout. Bridges said:

"Ryan is giving me credit I don't deserve. As usual he is blowing smoke to cover up a phony settlement that he's trying to put over on the East Coast longshoremen."

"This is strictly a fight between the rank and file New York longshoremen and Joe Ryan, his strike-breaking Anastasias and his shipowner pals. I had nothing to do

with the walkout and neither did my union, and Ryan knows it.

"As to whom we're for, the answer is obvious. The men are dead right in their protest. They apparently want more money, a better vacation setup and at least a limit on the racketeering shape-up system. They are entitled to the support not only of all trade unionists, but of every honest man who wants to see graft, corruption and racketeering driven off the N.Y. waterfront."

Bridges pointed to the conditions on the West Coast, far superior to those on the east coast, and attributed them to the fighting rank and file union on the Pacific since the great 1934 strike. He added, "We think the East Coast longshoremen can do it."

"Right now they're only doing what we did on the West Coast in 1934 when Ryan tried to jam a phony settlement down our throats. We ran him off the West Coast and he never got back. If the East Coast men stick together, they'll run Ryan right out of his lifetime job as king labor faker of the United States, and they'll win the decent conditions they deserve. More power to them."

Bridges said the shape-up is the basis of racketeering. The elimination of this evil since 1934 has eliminated racketeering on the West Coast.



Nat Low ...

Continued from Page 7)

fight for a better world was not some academic thing to him, because he hated war, poverty, slums and the other evils of a rotting social order with a simple, steady hatred, it was not possible for him to sit idly in the years since 1946.

Against the advice of doctors he worked steadily. Right up to the day of his untimely death he was totally immersed in immediate and future projects. His desk remains full of notes and ideas for exposes, stories and articles in the cause of the singing, peaceful tomorrows of which he wrote so well, his dream for his little nephews and nieces and all children everywhere, the dream of all mankind.

Well, this newspaper, the paper on which Nat Low did his fighting, creative and productive work against baseball jimcrow is now appealing for \$25,000 to keep operating. Some of you who knew Nat Low, and perhaps others who didn't, may want to send along some money in his memory. It may seem strange to wind up a sort of farewell to a comrade and friend with an appeal for money. It would be strange for any other paper but not for this one, for this is the peoples' paper and this is exactly the kind of ending that Nat Low would appreciate, for the paper and the things the paper fights for were Nat Low's life.

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